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Crop Production

Release:
October 11, 1960
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1960

Corn is estimated at 4,259 million bushels, up 2 percent from September 1, down 2 percent from last year, but 30 percent above the 1949-58 average.

All Wheat output at 1,368 million bushels is about the same as September 1, 21 percent above last year, and 25 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at 603 million bushels, 4 percent above last year but 1 percent less than the record production in 1958.

Soybean production is now estimated at 562 million bushels, down nearly 1 percent from September 1, up 4 percent from last year, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the average.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,732 million pounds, up 3 percent from September 1, and 9 percent above both last year and the average.

Hay is estimated at 119 million tons, 5 percent above last year and 8 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes at 170.9 million hundredweight are slightly less than the September 1 estimate, 4 percent above last year, and 10 percent above average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 32.6 million hundredweight, up 3 percent from September 1, but down 3 percent from last year and 2 percent below average.

Apples are estimated at 108 million bushels, 1 percent below September 1, 12 percent below last year, and 4 percent below average.

Eggs laid during September are estimated at 4,476 million, 3 percent less than were laid during September 1959, but 9 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (10-60) — Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated Oct. 1, 1960 1/	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated Sept. 1, 1960	Indicated Oct. 1, 1960 1/
Corn, all	bu.	41.6	51.5	50.9	3,270,642	4,361,170	4,182,467	4,258,511
Wheat, all	"	19.0	21.3	25.8	1,092,071	1,128,151	1,367,711	1,368,233
Winter	"	20.2	22.8	27.4	833,697	923,449	1,116,610	1,116,610
All spring	"	15.8	16.4	20.5	258,374	204,702	251,101	251,623
Durum	"	13.1	17.0	21.0	27,063	20,682	35,592	36,155
Other spring	"	16.2	16.3	20.4	231,310	184,020	215,509	215,468
Oats	"	35.7	37.7	43.0	1,302,996	1,073,982	1,178,085	1,178,085
Barley	"	28.1	27.9	30.0	334,266	420,191	414,922	414,922
Rye	"	13.7	15.1	19.7	23,164	21,495	31,084	31,084
Flaxseed	"	8.4	7.3	9.1	38,076	22,709	29,937	30,588
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,680	2/ 3,349	2/ 3,345	48,358	53,122	52,547	53,363
Sorghum grain	bu.	22.6	37.2	39.4	261,008	579,178	590,613	602,542
Cotton	bale	2/ 345	2/ 462	2/ 450	13,710	14,558	14,581	14,553
Hay, all	ton	1.48	1.62	1.71	109,699	112,764	117,005	118,749
Hay, wild	"	.81	.78	.89	10,714	8,911	10,564	10,564
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.25	2.36	53,996	64,739	66,817	68,311
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.44	1.53	1.59	25,496	22,128	22,869	22,869
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.07	1.20	1.13	5,453	4,377	3,992	4,113
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,132	2/ 1,233	2/ 1,243	16,784	18,212	17,713	17,857
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,156	2/ 1,458	2/ 1,080	3,112	4,375	2,732	2,732
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.3	24.0	23.8	361,270	537,895	566,336	561,932
Peanuts 4/	lb.	951	1,096	1,239	1,591,648	1,592,295	1,688,075	1,732,125
Potatoes:	cwt.							
Winter	"	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	4,005	3,114	3,114
Early spring	"	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287	3,287
Late spring	"	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212	28,212
Early summer	"	98.6	124.1	134.7	12,461	14,277	15,091	15,091
Late summer	"	161.3	187.7	185.2	33,178	33,519	31,768	32,581
Fall	"	171.6	182.2	181.1	155,598	164,778	171,609	170,918
Total	"	158.3	175.2	176.5	233,419	243,281	253,081	253,203
Sweetpotatoes	"	56.5	68.0	65.5	19,302	18,703	14,885	15,161
Tobacco	lb.	1,383	1,563	1,687	2,066,135	1,797,087	1,894,826	1,934,766
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	22.8	22.9	24.4	6,933	7,318	8,173	8,173
Sugar beets	"	16.0	18.8	17.8	12,642	17,015	16,638	16,727
Broomcorn	"	2/ 265	2/ 361	2/ 295	34	31	20	20
Hops	lb.	1,510	1,619	1,582	48,273	53,600	47,105	46,347
Pasture	pct.	5/ 73	5/ 76	5/ 78	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes and broomcorn are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated Sept. 1, 1960	Indicated Oct. 1, 1960 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/112,456	2/ 121,787	109,220	107,710
Peaches	"	2/62,528	2/ 74,339	74,460	74,723
Pears	"	2/29,981	2/ 30,191	26,406	26,405
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,886	3,139	3,072	3,006
Cherries	"	2/ 222	2/ 215	196	196
Apricots	"	2/ 195	230	237	237
Cranberries	bbl.	999	1,237	1,288	1,316
Pecans	lb.	150,062	143,500	185,200	185,850

1/Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from pervious reports.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,466	10,243	10,330	4,214	4,787	4,765
September	9,281	9,471	9,498	4,092	4,591	4,476
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	94,494	96,637	97,497	45,097	47,586	46,582

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Averages 1949-58		1959		1960	
	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain 2/	12.5	371,840	9.6	331,318	11.6	464,232
Wheat	44.2	481,855	40.4	455,257	40.6	555,005
Oats	81.0	1,055,984	83.6	898,338	83.1	979,146
Barley	62.3	209,184	63.5	266,882	66.8	277,033
Rye	55.4	13,107	59.0	12,680	55.5	17,249
Flaxseed	52.0	19,860	43.5	9,882	41.1	12,583
Sorghum grain 2/	3.2	6,116	3.1	18,829	3.9	22,629
Soybeans 2/	.8	2,614	3.0	17,105	.6	3,433

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Old crop.

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	1960 pct. of 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	79,083	84,609	83,680	98.9
Wheat, all	58,700	53,024	52,995	99.9
Winter	41,712	40,523	40,723	100.5
All spring	16,987	12,501	12,272	98.2
Durum	2,110	1,220	1,718	140.8
Other spring	14,877	11,281	10,554	93.6
Oats	36,686	28,496	27,393	96.1
Barley	11,815	15,074	13,883	92.1
Rye	1,676	1,428	1,576	110.4
Flaxseed	4,580	3,132	3,364	107.4
Sorghum grain	10,718	15,575	15,276	98.1
Rice	1,835	1,586	1,595	100.6
Cotton	19,969	15,090	15,531	102.9
Hay, all	74,200	69,404	69,571	100.2
Hay, wild	13,281	11,449	11,901	103.9
Hay, alfalfa	24,917	28,740	28,970	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	17,718	14,500	14,378	99.2
Hay, lespedeza	5,063	3,644	3,643	100.0
Beans, dry edible	1,488	1,477	1,437	97.3
Peas, dry field	272	300	253	84.3
Soybeans for beans	16,820	22,428	23,596	105.2
Peanuts 2/	1,695	1,453	1,398	96.2
Potatoes:				
Winter	27	26	21	78.3
Early spring	25	26	29	111.7
Late spring	184	138	153	111.0
Early summer	128	115	112	97.4
Late summer	208	179	176	98.5
Fall	908	905	944	104.4
Total	1,480	1,388	1,434	103.3
Sweetpotatoes	344	275	232	84.2
Tobacco	1,513	1,150	1,147	99.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	307	319	336	105.1
Sugar beets	788	905	938	103.6
Broomcorn	255	170	138	81.2
Hops	32	33	29	88.5

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

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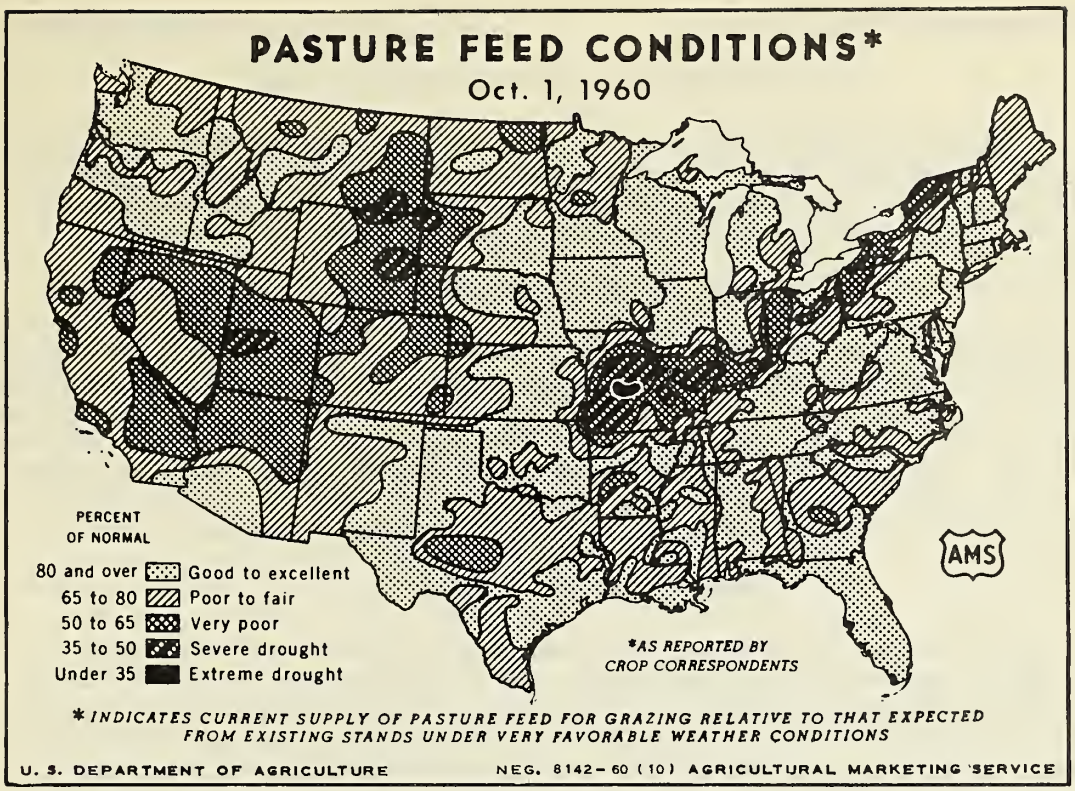
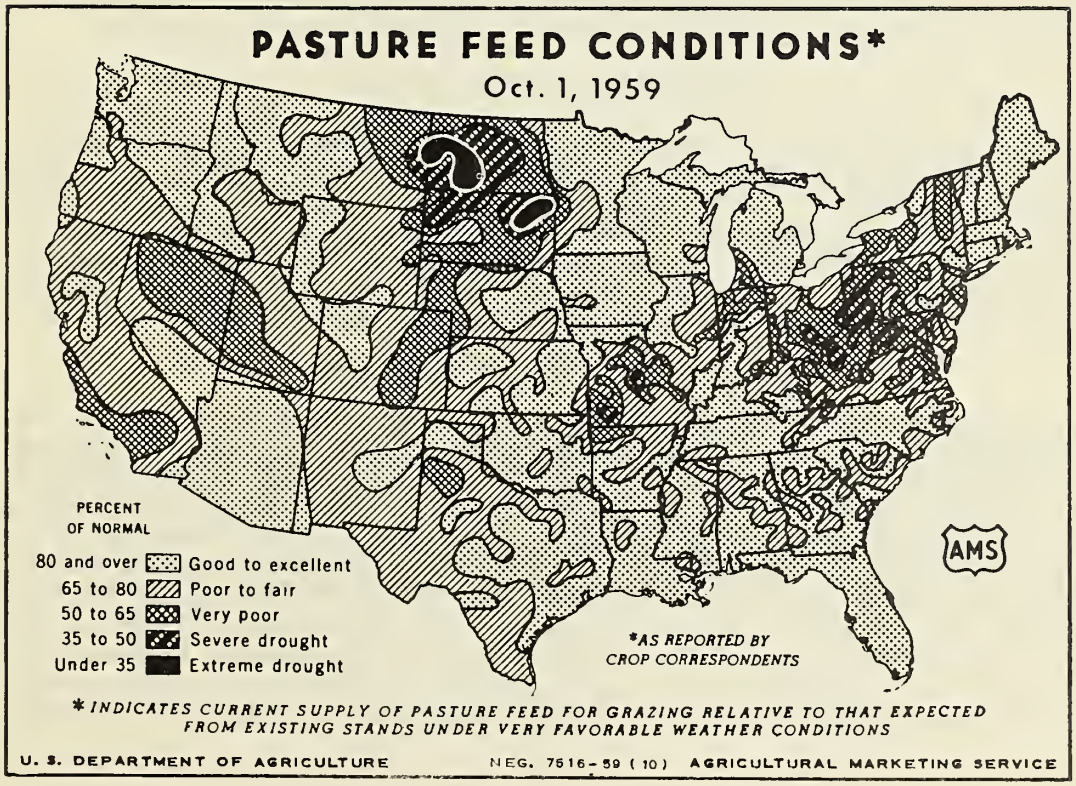

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Oct. 1, 1960
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 8142-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE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* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7516-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1960

Prospects remain favorable for a record total crop production. A near frostless September, even in northern areas, allowed late crops to gain needed maturity. Open weather in the South and along the Atlantic coast following the September hurricanes minimized crop losses.

PRODUCTION INDEX AT ALL-TIME HIGH

The production index for all crops, based on October 1 estimates, registered a gain during September to reach a record 121. The feed grain, hay and forage, and tobacco groups show the largest advances from a month ago and only cotton shows a decline. The composite yield-per-acre index covering 28 leading crops remained at 140, second only to the 143 in 1958. New high yields per acre are indicated for sorghum grain, peanuts, tobacco, and dry beans, while corn and soybeans are within 1 bushel of previous records.

FEED GRAINS NEAR RECORD

Total feed grain tonnage is now expected to be only slightly below last year's record as corn and sorghum grain moved upward to rank a strong second to the former production record. A 4.3-billion-bushel corn crop is now in prospect with the bulk of the crop beyond any serious frost threat. Limited harvest had started in the Corn Belt on October 1, but moisture content was too high to permit volume picking for cribbing. Sorghum grain prospects improved in the Plains and Southeast to boost production within 1 percent of the record 1958 crop. Maturity is now generally well advanced for the date and only a limited acreage is vulnerable to frost damage.

FOOD GRAINS ABOVE LAST YEAR

Food grain production surpassed last year's outturn by nearly a fifth as wheat, the major food grain, has moved safely from the fields. Spring wheat production is nearly a fourth larger than last year's small crop, with an increase of three-fourths in the durum crop and a sixth more of other spring varieties. Rice production rose during September as yields pushed upward to just under last year's record. Harvest varies from over half to three-fourths finished in the South and is increasing in California.

MORE OILSEED CROPS THAN LAST YEAR

Soybean prospects slipped about 1 percent during the month as hot, dry weather dimmed hopes in a few major producing States. Harvest progress was behind average in the "Soybelt" in early October and varied from starting in Minnesota and Iowa to about half finished in Illinois. Flaxseed harvest was nearly finished with production a third larger than in 1959. Improved yield prospects in several major producing States pushed peanut production nearly a tenth above last year and the average. Harvest was well along in the Southeast, but most of the Virginia-Carolina and Southwest acreage was still subject to weather hazards. Cotton showed a small decline during September with production now expected to fall slightly below the 1959 crop. Oilseed supplies should be moderately above last year and nearly a third above average.

DRY BEANS, TOBACCO, AND SUGAR CROPS GAIN

Improved dry bean prospects in the Northeast and Colorado overbalanced lowered outlook in the Northwest and California. September generally favored maturity of the late tobacco crop and harvest is now in the final stages. Production prospects rose 2 percent during September and the crop is expected to be 8 percent above last year. Sugar beet production edged upward during the month, and is second only to last year and nearly a third above average. Harvest is under way in all areas, but soils are too dry for easy lifting in much of the North Central area. The sugarcane crop maintained prospects for a record tonnage as the Florida acreage suffered only light hurricane damage.

FARM FEED GRAIN STOCKS ABOVE LAST YEAR

Farm stocks of feed grains on October 1 were 18 percent above a year earlier. A record volume of old crop sorghum grains was stored on farms, and stocks of old corn were the highest since 1950. Farm oats stocks were about a tenth above last year's small holdings, and barley stocks were moderately above a year earlier. Food grain stocks on farms were about a fifth above last year, with sharp increases for both wheat and rye. Flaxseed farm stocks were a fourth above last year's low level but a third below average. Farm stocks of old soybeans were about a fifth of last year's exceptionally large farm holdings, but nearly a third larger than average.

PASTURES DECLINE DURING SEPTEMBER

The Nation's pastures showed more than the usual seasonal decline during September but were better than last year and the average on October 1. Pasture feed supplies were favorable over most of the Great Plains, western Great Lakes region, and the South as moisture and warm days stimulated growth. Dwindling moisture supplies from Missouri northeastward through the Ohio River Valley to northern New York dried pasture grasses rapidly during September. Western ranges remained dry and brittle with forage growth for fall and winter grazing the shortest since 1956. Late September rains in the Central and Southern Plains improved the grazing outlook for seeded wheat acreage.

SEPTEMBER FAVORED HAY CROPS

Hay production is now expected to be 5 percent above last year as all regions except the North Atlantic showed late season improvement. The Southeast registered the largest gains as hay crops responded to ample September moisture supplies in contrast to early season shortages. The Nation's hay crop is well above average although a number of individual States harvested a smaller than average tonnage.

SEPTEMBER HELPED CROP MATURITY AND HARVEST

September was a generally favorable month for maturity and harvest of fall crops. Hurricane Donna battered and drenched Atlantic coastal areas about mid-month and "Ethel" struck the Central Gulf Coast a few days later. Open weather following the storms permitted fieldwork to resume quickly and minimized losses. In the North Central region, dry and hot early September days spurred late crops toward maturity, to break the sluggish pace maintained throughout the growing season. About mid-month, the first touch of autumn brought light scattered frosts to many northern localities of the Northern Plains and upper Great Lakes region and frost was general in this area about October 1. Crop damage was relatively light, with Michigan hardest hit as temperatures dipped to record lows for the date in central lower Michigan. Most crops in the North Central region are now beyond danger of serious widespread damage from a severe freeze. Harvest of most crops is seasonally advanced in the South and West, but moderately behind the usual progress in the Midwest.

WINTER WHEAT SEEDING WELL ALONG

Winter wheat seeding for the 1961 harvest moved along rapidly in the Great Plains during September. Moisture supplies were generally good for germination in the Southern Plains. Late September rains replenished topsoil moisture supplies in western Kansas, encouraging rapid planting progress and stimulating germination of earlier seedings. Seeding varied from four-fifths finished to nearly complete in the northern Rocky Mountain States, but moisture is needed to assure good stands. Planting has lagged in the Northwest as moisture is short, but a few early seedings are up to a stand. In the Ohio River Valley, progress is lagging behind the usual rate, as dry soils delay seeding and germination. Fall grain seeding was active in the Southwest during September with moisture favorable for germination and early growth.

LESS DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND NUTS THAN LAST YEAR

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be down 8 percent from last year but 1 percent above average. During the past month estimated production of apples, pears, grapes, and plums declined, although the change in pears was minor. Peaches and prunes showed small increases. Peaches, apricots, and sweet cherries are the only 1960 crops for which estimates exceed last year's production. Harvest of apples, concord grapes, and a few pears will continue into October, but most other fruits were harvested before October 1. The cranberry crop, which had not all been harvested by October 1, is expected to be the largest of record. Total tonnage of nuts is expected to be 1 percent less than last year but 14 percent above average. Prospective production of almonds and filberts declined during the past month. The pecan and walnut crops are expected to be considerably larger than last year.

NEW CITRUS CROP HARVEST STARTED

The 1960-61 citrus crop is now being harvested in a small way. Estimated production of oranges (excluding the California Valencia crop) is down 3 percent from last year. The Florida and Arizona crops as well as California's Navel crop are down while the Texas and Louisiana crops are up. The grapefruit crop (excluding California's "other areas") is roughly the same as the 1959-60 crop because of a larger crop in Texas.

FALL VEGETABLES ABOVE LAST YEAR

Production of fall vegetable crops is expected to be 5 percent above last year. Fall potato prospects declined slightly during September and production is now expected to be about 4 percent above last year. Commercial processing vegetable tonnage of 8 important crops, usually accounting for over nine-tenths of the total processed tonnage, is expected to be 5 percent larger than in 1959.

FEWER EGGS BUT MORE MILK THAN A YEAR EARLIER

September egg production was 3 percent below a year earlier as decreased output in the North Central and Northeast regions more than offset increases in the South and West. Fewer layers were on hand, but they produced at a record rate for September. Potential layers on October 1 including pullets not of laying age were at the lowest level in nearly 30 years, with numbers below a year earlier in all regions except the West. Milk production during September was slightly above a year earlier and 2 percent above average for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-60 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958	118	135	122	117	108	122	80	86	180
1959 2/	118	142	115	93	103	135	103	89	161
1960 3/	121	141	121	112	105	135	102	96	172

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in the separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

CORN: Production of all corn is now forecast at 4,259 million bushels, 2 percent above the September forecast but 2 percent below last year's record crop. Temperatures were above normal during September and there was no killing frost by the normal date over much of the main Corn Belt. This permitted most of the late, backward acreage to mature sufficiently to escape serious frost hazards.

Improved yield prospects in most Corn Belt States are mainly responsible for the increase in expected production. The yield per acre is forecast at 50.9 bushels compared with 51.5 bushels in 1959 and the average of 41.6 bushels. Of the all-corn production, 3,867 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain, 3 percent below last year's 3,989 million bushels but well above any other year of record.

Corn made rapid strides toward maturity in most States during September. In the major producing areas, the first 10 days of September were generally hot and temperatures averaged above normal for the month. Scattered light frosts occurred during September across the northern part of the Nation. Killing frosts hit the northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley on September 30 with sub-freezing temperatures extending south into Kansas. On October 1 hard frosts covered most of lower Michigan and some areas in the Northeastern States. Except in Michigan, the killing frosts generally missed the areas of heavy grain corn production. Harvest for silage was nearing completion in most of the affected States by October 1.

Based on actual observations in nearly 1,000 fields in 11 Corn Belt States, about 90 percent of the corn in this area was classed as mature or well enough dented to escape serious frost damage on October 1. This is slightly more than the percent safe from frost on October 1, 1958 and compares with 98 percent safe at this time last year. At the time of release of this report--October 11--most of the grain corn acreage in the Corn Belt is safe from frost damage and by mid-October a hard freeze would result in no more than the usual amount of damage.

Actual moisture tests of field-run corn from the above mentioned fields indicate the average moisture content of corn classified as mature in the Corn Belt on October 1 was about 36 percent. For well dented corn, the moisture content averaged 42 percent. For both categories combined the moisture content averaged about 40 percent. This was well above the 31 percent for October 1 last year and slightly higher than the 37 percent in 1958. However, with good drying weather the past 10 days over most of this area and with normal weather the remainder of the fall, the high moisture content should present no problem although harvest for crib storage may be delayed in some instances. The use of artifical drying facilities has increased rapidly in the past few years.

In the Corn Belt, yield is indicated at 54.5 bushels compared with 55.9 bushels last year. The number of ears per acre is slightly less than last year and the weight of grain per ear is lower. Hot weather in early September pushed corn toward maturity and progress continued good during the month in spite of a cold snap about mid-September. As the crop advanced, danger of frost damage decreased and yield prospects improved in most States. On October 1, record low temperatures for so early in the season were recorded in Lower Michigan but most of the crop was beyond the susceptible stage. Ohio and Indiana expect record yields and in Kansas the forecast yield equals the record. Dry weather during the season limited yields in Missouri. With a longer than usual frost-free season, yield prospects improved in the Dakotas. Harvest for grain has started in most States but

is not expected to become general until the latter part of October. Silage harvest is nearing completion although wet fields have caused some difficulty in Wisconsin and some silage was put up before the corn was sufficiently mature.

In the Atlantic States Hurricane Donna moved up the coast on September 11 and 12 and blew down stalks on a considerable acreage from North Carolina northward to southern New England. Heavy rains accompanying the hurricane followed by additional rainfall during September have hindered harvest. Losses are expected to be heaviest in North Carolina and New Jersey. Yield prospects improved substantially in Pennsylvania and the expected yield is near record. In the South Central States, progress of harvest is about normal. Other major crops will be harvested before corn harvest gets under way in earnest. In the Western States, yield prospects improved during September but remain somewhat below last year. Frosts hurt some corn in Idaho but expected yields are above last month in Colorado and Oregon.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 are estimated at 464 million bushels, 40 percent more than the 331 million bushels on farms a year earlier and 25 percent above the average of 372 million. The North Central States held 92 percent of the U. S. total. Stocks of corn on farms in this region were up 48 percent from the holdings of a year earlier.

Disappearance of 870 million bushels of corn from farms during the July-September quarter was the largest of record. It compares with the previous record disappearance of 786 million bushels in the same quarter in 1959 and the average of 601 million. The October 1 prospective supply of corn on farms (forecast grain production plus carryover) totaled 4,331 million bushels, only fractionally above the supply of 4,321 million bushels in 1959.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,368 million bushels, the same as the September 1 estimate but more than a fifth larger than 1959 and a fourth above average. A slight increase in durum production from a month ago was largely offset by a smaller estimate of other spring wheat production. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat of 1,117 million bushels is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 25.8 bushels is the second highest of record and compares with the average of 19.0 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana is estimated at 36.2 million bushels, slightly above last month and three-fourths larger than 1959. The indicated yield of 21.0 bushels per acre is the second highest of record and compares with the average of 13.1 bushels.

Harvest operations came to a close during September with final outturns equalling or exceeding earlier expectations except in Montana. The North Dakota yield increased moderately as favorable conditions at the end of the growing season resulting in a good head fill on the late acreage.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production, estimated at 215 million bushels, decreased slightly from last month but remained nearly a fifth above last year. Moderate gains in South Dakota and Washington were more than offset by declines in Utah and Minnesota. The indicated yield of 20.4 bushels per acre harvested is well above last year and equals the second highest yield of record.

Harvest of spring wheat in the North Central States was completed during September with Minnesota yields showing a moderate decline. Mountain and Pacific Northwest States had nearly ideal weather during September for the cleanup of wheat harvest. At the end of the month only occasional fields at higher elevations in Washington and Idaho were still unharvested.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 totaled 555 million bushels, 22 percent above this date a year ago and 15 percent above the 10-year average. Disappearance of wheat from farms during the past three months at 911 million bushels was 16 percent above the same period last year and 34 percent above average for the period. October 1 stocks on farms were equal to 41 percent of 1960 production. About one-seventh of the October 1 stocks of wheat on farms was under loan or purchase agreement from 1960 and prior years.

Farm stocks in most of the major producing States increased from October 1 last year, except for decreases in Missouri, Texas, and Idaho. The North Central region accounted for 64 percent of the October 1 stocks, North Dakota ranking first with stocks of 107 million bushels and Kansas second with 96 million bushels. Montana, Nebraska, and Colorado also had large amounts of wheat on farms on October 1.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms October 1, 1960 are estimated at 979 million bushels, compared with 898 million bushels on farms a year ago and the 10-year October 1 average of 1,056 million bushels. In the important North Central area, farm stocks were larger than last year in all States except Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin, where substantial declines in 1960 production occurred. In the South Central States, moderate increases in Arkansas and Kentucky failed to offset declines in the rest of the States. Stocks were down in all other regions except the West where a sharp increase in Colorado helped pull the regional total slightly above that of a year ago. Disappearance during the 3 months ending September 30 amounted to 428 million bushels -- 10 percent less than during the comparable period of 1959 and 11 percent below average for the quarter.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production as of October 1 is estimated at 562 million bushels, down about 1 percent from a month earlier. This is 4 percent above last year and the second largest crop of record, exceeded only by the 580 million bushels produced in 1958. The indicated yield of 23.8 bushels per acre is slightly below last year but is the third highest of record.

The crop made rapid progress during September. However, dry, hot weather during early September reduced yield prospects in a few States. The major reductions were in Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas. Most other major States held the same while Minnesota indicated an increase. Harvest was well under way in early October but was later than last year and the

average, although it varied widely by States. Little damage is expected from frost as most areas were still frost free by October 1 and the bulk of the crop was nearing maturity.

In the heavy producing North Central area, production prospects remain good although down slightly from a month ago. The Ohio crop made rapid progress in September but hot, dry weather early in September reduced yield prospects. About 30 percent of the crop was harvested by October 4, about average for the date. The Indiana crop maintained the excellent prospects of a month ago, but harvest is well behind last year with about 25 percent combined October 1 compared with 55 percent last year. Illinois had near ideal weather in September, but due to late planting the crop matured about one week behind average. Combining was approaching the half-way mark by October 4. In Minnesota and Iowa the crop is nearing maturity but only a very small percentage had been combined by October 1. The Missouri crop, especially the late planted acreage, was damaged by dry weather during September and yield prospects declined a bushel from a month ago.

The North and South Atlantic areas maintained the excellent prospects of a month ago. Hurricane Donna hit many soybeans along the Atlantic seaboard but because the vines were still green there was little permanent damage, although some acreage was flooded and a small acreage was lost. In the South Atlantic area yields declined slightly in North Carolina but these were offset by an increase in Virginia. The progress of the crop is about usual in the area with harvest getting under way in some fields by October 1.

The South Central area indicated a slight decline in yields from September 1. Alabama was the only State indicating an increase while decreases were reported in Tennessee and Arkansas. Other States of the area showed no change from a month earlier. Although the Arkansas yield is down from the excellent prospects of a month ago, a large part of the acreage in the major producing counties is expected to yield well. Many soybeans in the State are later than usual and some fields were damaged by the very dry and hot weather, although rains in September benefited many sections. Some early soybeans were being harvested by October 1 with a major portion of the crop nearing maturity.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 3.4 million bushels. This compares with the record high of 17.1 million bushels a year earlier when a large part of the stocks was stored on farms under the 1958 reseal program. The 10-year October 1 farm stocks averaged 2.6 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 38.7 million bushels -- a record high for the quarter and nearly three times the 10-year average disappearance. Movement from farms during the past quarter included some 1959 crop soybeans under loan and some 1958 reseal soybeans. Loans matured and the reseal program ended on May 31 but some soybeans under these programs were delivered after July 1.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: October 1 farm stocks of barley at 277 million bushels were 4 percent above the 267 million bushels stored on farms a year earlier and about a third more than the October 1 average of 209 million bushels.

Barley stored on farms on October 1 represented two-thirds of the 1960 crop. North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota normally have the greatest concentration of farm stored barley. This year, these three States had 53 percent of the October 1 total. Disappearance of barley from farms during the July-September quarter this year was 194 million bushels, well below the 219 million for the same quarter in 1959 but substantially above the 167 million bushel average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: The 17.2 million bushels of rye stored on farms October 1 were 36 percent more than the 12.7 million bushels a year earlier, and 32 percent more than the October 1 average of 13.1 million bushels. Disappearance of rye from farms during the July-September quarter of this year was 15.6 million bushels. During the same quarter a year ago, disappearance was 13.2 million bushels, and the average for the quarter is 12.5 million bushels.

October 1 stocks represented 55 percent of the 1960 crop. As usual, more than half of the farm stocks were located in the Plains States--with North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska accounting for 53 percent of the U. S. total.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 30.6 million bushels, an increase of 2 percent over the September 1 forecast, more than a third larger than the 1959 production but 20 percent less than average. The yield per acre at 9.1 bushels is well above the yield of last year and the average. Compared with September 1, yields were higher for Wisconsin, Iowa, and North Dakota and lower in Minnesota and Montana.

By October 1, growers had most of the 1960 flaxseed crop safely harvested with the unharvested acreage located mostly along the Canadian Border and at the higher mountain elevations. Most of the unharvested acreage was ripe but the cool, frost-free weather has caused some plants to start blooming again. Growers were waiting for a killing frost that would permit harvest of the late acreage. Minnesota had some acreage with quality reduced as the flax laid in the swath longer than normal due to mid-September rains.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms October 1 are estimated at 12.6 million bushels, the second lowest for that date since records were started in 1947, and a third smaller than average. However, stocks were more than a fourth above the record low of a year earlier.

Weather permitted normal progress of harvest until slowed by mid-September rains and the lack of a killing frost to stop growth on the late acreage. About 10 percent of the North Dakota acreage remained to be harvested by October 1 along with minor acreages in Minnesota and Montana. Prospective production on the unharvested acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain production climbed to 603 million bushels as prospects improved during September in most Great Plains and Southeastern States. This is 2 percent above last month's forecast, 4 percent above 1959, and only 1 percent below the record 1958 crop. A record yield of 39.4 bushels per acre is indicated, about 2 bushels above the former high reached in 1959. In the Great Plains area, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Colorado, and New Mexico have record per-acre yields in prospect, and yields in nearly all Southeastern States are expected to equal or exceed previous records.

Much of South Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Kansas have had light frosts, but damage has been limited and maturity is now far enough advanced to avoid serious losses. Limited harvest had started in South Dakota and Nebraska, and about the usual 10 percent of the Kansas crop was combined by October 1. In Texas, harvest of a record crop was nearly half finished by the first of October. Combining is virtually finished in all areas except the important High Plains where harvest will be prolonged as many fields are still green. In Colorado, a mild, dry September gave late sorghums an opportunity to mature, but New Mexico's crop is late and could be hurt should frost strike ahead of the usual time. Harvest has been slow in California as growers wait for lower moisture content. In the Southeast, maturity is generally well advanced and combining of early fields started in most localities.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop sorghum grain on farms October 1 amounted to a record 22.6 million bushels compared with 18.8 million a year earlier and the October 1 average of 6.1 million. These stocks represent 3.9 percent of the 1959 production, slightly higher than the 3.1 percent carried over on October 1 last year from the record 1958 production. The CCC reseal program accounted for about two-thirds of the October 1 stocks.

Four-fifths of farm stocks were in the North Central States with one-half of the U. S. total in Nebraska and this was mostly under Government loan. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter was a record 21.7 million bushels, compared with 15.0 million in the same quarter a year ago.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 53.4 million equivalent 100 pound bags. This is almost 2 percent above the September 1 forecast, slightly above last year's crop, and 10 percent above average. The yield per acre of 3,345 pounds is just below last year's record yield but a fourth above average.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 40.1 million bags is in prospect compared with 40.0 million bags last year. Record-equaling yields are expected in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri. Texas and Mississippi yields are indicated the second largest of record.

Intermittent rains over Southern areas during September slowed harvest and progress is somewhat behind last year. Harvest is near the three-quarter mark in Texas and Louisiana and over half completed in Arkansas and Mississippi.

In California, expected production is nearly 13.3 million bags compared with 13.1 million bags last year. The indicated yield of 4,600 pounds per acre is 200 pounds above the September 1 estimate and equal to the record yield last year. Harvest of early varieties is well advanced and later varieties are maturing fast under very good weather conditions.

PEANUTS: With a record yield of 1,239 pounds per acre indicated for the 1960 peanut crop from conditions on October 1, production is estimated at 1,732 million pounds. This is 2½ percent above the September 1 forecast and reflects improved yield prospects in North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Oklahoma over a month ago. The indicated average yield of 1,239 pounds per acre exceeds by 35 pounds the previous record set in 1958. The crop in the Southeast area is fairly safe, but both the Virginia-Carolina and Southwest areas are just entering the critical harvest period.

Good growing conditions prevailed in the Virginia-Carolina area during September except for the heavy rains dumped by Hurricane Donna. Damage from these rains was mostly confined to low, poorly drained fields where some drowning and yellowing of plants occurred. Harvesting got under way the last half of September and some artificially dried peanuts were being delivered to mills the end of the month.

As harvest progressed in the Southeast area yields were turning out even better than anticipated earlier and record yields are now indicated for the three important States in this area. Although delayed at times by rain, harvest of the crop made good progress during September and about 80 percent of the Georgia crop had been harvested by the end of the month.

In the Southwest area, prospects improved for a record-high yield in Oklahoma and a near-record yield in Texas. Early September was dry in central Texas and Oklahoma but rains toward the end of the month overcame this situation in most localities and halted harvesting. Early dug fields in all areas in Texas were showing above average yields. Harvest of a high-yielding early crop was completed in south Texas and the late crop there is in good condition.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 17.9 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is a slight increase over last month, 2 percent below last year, and 6 percent above average. Improved prospects over last month in the Northeast and Colorado more than offset decreases in the Northwest and California. The indicated U.S. yield of 1,234 pounds per acre is the highest of record, 10 pounds above last year, the previous high. This compares with the average of only 1,132 pounds per acre.

In the Northeast bean area, prospects improved in both New York and Michigan with no change reported in Maine. Above normal temperatures in New York during September with light rainfall were favorable for maturing later planted beans and the harvest of early planted fields. About one-fourth of the acreage was harvested by October 1 in the eastern part of the Finger Lakes area where beans are mostly Red Kidneys. Nearly 50 percent of the acreage has been harvested in the western counties where pea beans and other earlier maturing varieties are important. September was exceptionally favorable in Michigan with a large part of the crop harvested before October 1. The quality is very good and the "pick" has been light.

Prospects declined in the Northwest with decreases indicated for Nebraska, Idaho, and Washington; a slight increase was reported in Wyoming and no change in Montana. Although weather was excellent for harvesting the crop in Idaho and Washington, yields have been rather disappointing and below earlier expectations. It appears that earlier extremely hot weather caused more damage than was first indicated.

In the Southwest (Pinto) area, Colorado shows a slight increase over last month with no changes reported in the other States. The crop is mostly harvested in Colorado with harvest weather excellent and quality good. In California, Large Lima yields are turning out about as expected with harvest well along. No change in last month's estimate is indicated for Baby Limas with harvest well advanced in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. The yield of "other" beans is down slightly from a month ago due to a drop in the indicated production of Blackeyes.

HAY: Production of hay of all kinds is estimated at 118.7 million tons--5 percent above last year's crop and 8 percent above average. Prospects improved during September in all regions except the North Atlantic where local moisture shortages in inland sections reduced yields slightly below earlier expectations. The South Atlantic region made the largest improvement during the month as hay fields shook off the effects of droughty conditions that prevailed through the early part of the growing season. Only a few States showed declines and with the exception of a 5-percent decrease in Michigan's production they were relatively minor. Harvesting weather was generally favorable throughout the season although damage from rains during curing was rather extensive in some States.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is now estimated at 68.3 tons compared with the September 1 forecast of 66.8 million. The crop is 6 percent larger than in 1959 and is 27 percent above average. South Atlantic States showed the largest percentage improvement but production in the heavy producing North Central States was up nearly one million tons and made up nearly two-thirds of the increase in the national total.

The Lespedeza hay crop improved 3 percent during September and is now estimated at 4.1 million tons, but is still 6 percent short of the 1959 crop, and 25 percent below average. Yields are above average in most States but generally well below the relatively high yields obtained last year.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 46,347,000 pounds, down 14 percent from last year and 4 percent below average. Production in Washington and California is not turning out as high as expected a month ago, but in Oregon and Idaho the estimates remain unchanged.

September weather in Washington was favorable for harvesting hops, with practically all hops picked by September 25. In general, Late Clusters did not do as well as Early Clusters which showed excellent yields this season. Oregon completed harvest about mid-September. In contrast to 1959 Idaho had excellent harvest weather. Early Clusters were harvested August 22 to September 8 with yields turning out above earlier expectations. Late Clusters were harvested between September 5 and 23 with yields falling below expectations.

The crop escaped any appreciable wind or insect damage this year. Extremely high temperatures as well as some quite cool periods during the growing season hurt California's hops. By October 1 harvest had been completed in the Sacramento Valley, and was nearly finished in the coastal areas.

APPLES: Prospects for the Nation's commercial apple production declined about 1.5 million bushels during September. The 107,710,000 bushels indicated by October 1 conditions is 12 percent below last year and 4 percent under average. Most of the decline from September 1 to October 1 occurred in three areas: New England, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland--hit by Hurricane Donna on September 12; Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; and Washington--where first harvest results indicated smaller sizes than expected.

The regional outlook now lines up this way: East, 49,810,000 bushels--15 percent below last year and 2 percent under average; Central, 21,385,000 bushels--7 percent below last year and 5 percent above average; and West, 36,515,000 bushels--8 percent down from 1959 and 12 percent under average.

Hurricane Donna moved through New England just as the harvest of the main variety, McIntosh, was scheduled to go into full operation. The number of drops was not excessive except in parts of southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Growers found little difficulty in disposing of drops and bruised fruit, some of which went for cider and juice. However, there will be significant losses from down-grading of fruit because of bruising. Later varieties suffered less than McIntosh.

In New York State the hurricane damage was most severe in the Hudson Valley counties of Rockland and Ulster with McIntosh and Cortland the varieties most affected. Salvaging operations have been extensive. In the Champlain Valley the McIntosh crop is turning out better than expected. In the Lake Ontario area sizing was slowed somewhat by dry weather. Even so, quality and size have been very good in all areas of the State, and harvest is progressing well. The New Jersey apple crop also suffered heavily from the hurricane, particularly in Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer, and Middlesex Counties. Delicious and McIntosh were most affected. Much of the dropped fruit was salvaged, largely for processing. There was also extensive damage to trees. Pennsylvania reports favorable conditions with harvest of Staymans, Yorks and Delicious getting under way around October 1.

In the Bridgeville, Delaware, area the quantity of windfalls from the hurricane was so great that some growers had difficulty in getting enough help to pick up all of them. In the Dover area, losses were not as heavy as at Bridgeville, but they were still very large. In this State, heaviest fruit losses were on Red Delicious. The Bridgeville area also suffered heavy tree losses. Maryland lost some apples on the Eastern Shore; and, in addition, Red Delicious picked out below expectations. In the North Valley of Virginia the crop is picking out light, but in most other producing areas of the State it is turning out above earlier expectations. Quality-wise the 1960 Virginia crop is one of the best in years, aside from orchards that were hit hard by hail in late May. West Virginia also reports good quality, with late varieties sizing and coloring well.

Harvest of Stayman and Rome Beauty was getting under way in North Carolina by the end of September.

In Ohio and Indiana, hot dry weather in September caused poor sizing and color in some areas. Despite this, many growers report a good quality crop. The Anna and Cobden areas of southern Illinois have a bigger crop than last year with good sizes and color. In the west central area of Illinois, from Calhoun to Rock Island Counties, the crop was cut short by poor pollination, and hail and wind damage. In Michigan, moisture has been adequate and size of apples is much larger than usual. The Minnesota crop is sizing well. Harvest of Delicious and Jonathan in Missouri was about complete by October 1 with quality generally good. The Kansas crop was reduced by severe hail damage in the Doniphan County area. Harvest of a very good crop in Arkansas was virtually complete by October 1.

In Washington, harvest was slow getting under way as growers were holding off for development of better color. Volume movement of Delicious was expected about October 10. The Hood River, Oregon, crop has colored and sized well. Increased production over last year in this area is expected to more than offset the smaller crops in other areas of that State. Production of late apples in the Sebastopol district of California is less than last season, but in the Watsonville district both Delicious and Newtowns have good crops. Most of the mountain apple areas of that State suffered serious frost damage last spring. September weather in Idaho was too warm for good coloring. Much of the short Idaho crop will be Romes which will be harvested in October. In Utah, hot weather and winds in September forced early picking and the crop is below earlier expectations.

PEACHES: The 1960 peach crop is estimated at 74.7 million bushels, 1 percent larger than last year and 20 percent above average. Excluding California Clingstones, which are used mostly for canning, production of other peaches in the U. S. is estimated at 49.3 million bushels, a slight increase over last year's crop and 22 percent above average.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 25.4 million bushels, the same as last year, but 14 percent above average. Harvest was nearly complete by October 1 throughout the country. A few peaches remain to be harvested in the Lake Ontario area of New York. Sizing was good.

Increases over last year were greatest in the Southcentral States with a 16 percent increase, followed closely by the Middle Atlantic States with 11 percent increase. The Western States, except California and Idaho, were down in production.

PEARS: The 1960 pear crop is estimated from October 1 conditions at 26,405,000 bushels, 13 percent below last year and 12 percent under average. Prospective production is virtually the same as a month ago with increases for Oregon and Washington Bartletts a little more than offset by a decrease for this variety in California. The Pacific Coast States, with 87 percent of the Nation's production, have an all-pear production 13 percent less than last year, while the total for all other States is down 8 percent.

Production of varieties other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 5,837,000 bushels, 7 percent less than last year and 14 percent below average. Harvest was being completed during early October in Oregon. Final pack-out at Medford may be under earlier pack estimates because of fewer large size pears than expected. The Hood River crop sized well but the set varied considerably between orchards. Harvest of the Washington winter pear crop was also nearing completion by the end of September. Cullage is much above normal, primarily because of severe frost damage. Some orchards were not picked as the quantity of salable fruit was too small to pay picking costs. In California, harvest of all varieties in this group was completed by October 1, except Winter Nelis.

Production of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States amounted to 17,191,000 bushels, 15 percent less than last year and 12 percent under average. Harvest of the Pacific Coast Bartlett crop was virtually complete by October 1. Many orchards in Placer County, California, have suffered heavily from "pear decline". The Oregon and Washington crops sized better than expected.

Harvest of the Michigan Kieffer crop was under way in late September. The New York crop was not affected significantly by Hurricane Donna. Harvest in that State was nearly complete by October 1 except for a few late varieties.

GRAPES: The Nation's grape crop is estimated from October 1 conditions at 3,005,550 tons, 4 percent below last year but 4 percent above average. Compared with a month ago, there were declines in prospective production for California raisin and wine varieties and for Washington, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. These more than offset the increases registered for Michigan, Missouri, and Georgia. European-type grapes, grown in California and Arizona, are now estimated at 2,724,500 tons, 5 percent less than in 1959 but 2 percent above average.

Production of raisin-type varieties in California is estimated at 1,660,000 tons, 5 percent below last year but 8 percent above average. Harvest is well along, due primarily to continued warm weather which has caused shatter and some loss of tonnage. There has been very little rain in the raisin-producing areas and most trays are now rolled or in boxes. The crush of Thompson Seedless is running at about the same level as last year; that for other raisin-type grapes slightly below the same date a year earlier. Production of California's wine varieties is expected to total 525,000 tons, 9 percent below both last year and average. Wineries are in full operation. The season is later than last year and the crush is running considerably below the same date a year ago. Shattering has been a big problem this year. California's table grape production is forecast at 530 tons, virtually the same as last year but 5 percent under average. Many growers have completed packing of Tokays and the balance of this crop will go to wineries. Harvest of a good crop of Emperors had started on a limited scale by October 1.

After three successive years of large crops, Washington's 1960 grape production is turning out substantially below earlier expectations. Quality of the crop is reported excellent. Harvest got under way the latter part of September in the Lake Erie belt of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; the Finger Lakes region of New York; and southwest Michigan. October 1 prospects were generally good in all of these areas.

The California raisin production survey indicates a total natural raisin production of 190,000 tons (dried basis), 10 percent below the 1959 crop of 212,000 tons. Tonnage dehydrated is not estimated until December. This year's natural raisin production consists of Thompson Seedless, 180,000 tons; Muscat, 5,700 tons; Sultanas, 900 tons; and Zante currants, 3,400 tons. Total acres harvested for natural raisins is estimated at 100,300 acres compared with 106,500 acres harvested in 1959.

CITRUS: The U. S. crop of Early and Mid-season Oranges for harvest in the 1960-61 season is forecast at 63.8 million boxes, 2 percent less than in 1959-60, but 2 percent above average. Increases in Florida, Texas, and Louisiana were more than offset by decreases in California and Arizona. The Florida production forecast of 50.5 million boxes (3.5 million Temple and 47.0 million Other Early and Mid-season) is 3 percent above the 1959-60 production, despite substantial losses form Hurricane Donna. California Navels are estimated at 11.0 million boxes for 1960-61, down 19 percent from last year. Texas expects to harvest 1,650,000 boxes of Early and Mid-season oranges, 10 percent more than last season.

The Florida Valencia crop is estimated at 40.0 million boxes, down 6 percent from the 1959-60 crop. This gives Florida an all-orange crop of 90.5 million boxes, 1 percent below last season. The California Valencia crop is not estimated until December. The Texas forecast of 1,350,000 boxes of Valencias is 12 percent more than last year. This gives Texas an all-orange crop of 3.0 million boxes, 11 percent more than 1959-60. Arizona expects 700,000 boxes of Valencias, a decrease of 26 percent from last year. Arizona's all-orange forecast totals 1,120,000 boxes, 25 percent below 1959-60. Florida Tangerines show an increase of 50 percent above 1959-60 and are estimated at 4.2 million boxes.

Grapefruit production in the United States (excluding California "Other Areas") for 1960-61 is estimated at 40.4 million boxes, slightly above last year's 40.3 million boxes, but 2 percent below average. The decreases from last year in Florida, Arizona, and California Desert Valleys are offset by the increase in Texas. Florida's 30.0 million box crop is made up of 18.5 million boxes of Seedless (including 7.5 million Pink Seedless) and 11.5 million boxes of "Other" grapefruit. This is very near Florida's 1959-60 production when 20.1 million boxes of Seedless (including 6.7 million Pink Seedless) and 10.4 million boxes of "Other" grapefruit were produced. Texas' grapefruit production has been increasing since the 1951 freeze and the 1960-61 crop of 6.7 million boxes is the largest since the freeze. It is 29 percent larger than last year's crop. Arizona's 2,570,000 box crop is 20 percent below last year, but practically the same as average.

The Lime crop in Florida suffered from Hurricane Donna and the forecast is reduced to 280,000 boxes from the early season forecast of 340,000 boxes. Florida Tangelos are forecast at 500,000 boxes, 9 percent below last year. Arizona's Lemon crop is estimated at 680,000 boxes, 40 percent below last year's 1,130,000 boxes.

Florida citrus crops had experienced good weather conditions until Hurricane Donna crossed over the principal-producing area of the State on September 10 and 11. Rainfall had been heavy causing excellent growth of fruit and trees, but leaving the ground wet and soft which caused some rotting of deep roots. With the exception of Indian River and St. Lucie Counties, which received only rain, the rest of the major citrus counties all suffered some damage. The most severe losses occurred in the major-producing counties of Polk, Hardee, and DeSoto. Some tree loss also occurred in these areas. Harvest of the new crop was delayed by the hurricane. The first shipments of grapefruit were made the last week in September, and volume shipments of grapefruit and the first shipment of oranges are expected by the middle of October.

Improved citrus prospects for the 1960-61 season in Texas are largely due to favorable conditions during the period of the 1960 bloom and a large number of new trees coming into production. Moisture has been plentiful throughout the growing season. Trees are in good condition and fruit is sizing well. Movement started during the last week of September and will be light throughout October.

California Navels put out a good bloom, but the "set" appears to be light, especially in the Sacramento Valley. Trees are generally in good condition, with a good young growth in recent weeks. Size growth is good. Harvest of old crop Valencias continues. The set of lemons for the 1960-61 crop was light, with some trees in poor condition due to hot weather and lack of care. Harvest of the old crop draws to a close with light pickings and low storage supplies.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 94,000 tons, 6 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Estimated tonnage in Michigan is not holding up to earlier expectations. A big crop of Stanleys was produced but the Damson crop was light. Harvest of the California crop was over nearly a month ago and estimated production remains unchanged.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 138,000 tons (dried basis), 1,000 tons below last year although 9 percent below average. Harvest was winding up by the end of September, a little earlier than usual. Although sizes are not exceptionally large the volume of extremely small prunes is expected to be less than in other recent years. Late picked fruit has shown less dry-away than the early pickings. Production of prunes in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is expected to total 21,000 tons (fresh basis), less than one-fourth as many prunes as in 1959. Spring freeze damage in Idaho was overestimated and harvested production is turning out considerably better than expected early in the season, but still less than half the tonnage produced last year. Harvest of prunes was finished by September 30. Harvest of Washington's small crop of Italian prunes, mostly for canners, got under way September 6 and was finished by September 18. Sizes were large, especially late prunes. In western Washington, prunes were a complete failure. Oregon production is turning out much below earlier estimates.

CRANBERRIES: The 1960 cranberry crop is forecast at a record 1,315,500 barrels, 6 percent greater than last year and 32 percent above average. Improved prospects since mid-August in Massachusetts more than offset declines in Washington and New Jersey. Estimated production is above average in all States except New Jersey.

In Massachusetts, dry weather at the beginning of September caused some concern about sizing, but rains which started with the arrival of Hurricane Donna on September 12 provided ample moisture for late growth. Growers were a little slow starting harvest. By October 1 about one-third of the crop had been picked--a little less than usual. Berries are generally "medium" sized and are well distributed through the vines. Dry bogs are producing well this year. Damage from worms and sunscald is very light.

New Jersey has had plenty of rainfall since mid-August. Although the heavy amounts accompanying the hurricane caused considerable flooding of bogs, growers were able to get the water off before any damage occurred. Wet weather caused some delay in harvest, but by October picking was about on schedule.

Because of a late spring, and consequent shorther growing season in Wisconsin, berries are slightly smaller than expected. Insect and disease damage is less than usual.

Estimated production in Washington is not holding up to the mid-August expectations. The entire season has been later than usual and berries have been slow coloring. Harvest did not begin until October 1. Sizes are small. Oregon commenced harvest during the last week in September. A late bloom and hot summer temperatures limited berry sizes.

AVOCADOS: Production of Florida avocados is now estimated at 1,600 tons, only one-fifth as large as last year and the smallest crop since 1946. The sharp reduction from a month ago was the result of Hurricane Donna which blew off all unharvested fruit. Very few of the windfalls could be salvaged.

California's 1960-61 Fuerte crop had an exceptionally light bloom, and the early bloom set poorly. Harvest will not become important until late November or early December. Light picking of the 1960-61 "other than Fuerte" crop is expected to begin shortly after mid-October.

FIGS: Harvest of California dried figs was practically complete by October 1, with only a few Adriatics yet to be brought in. Harvest of Kadota figs for canning has been slow during the season.

OLIVES: California's olives have sized better than expected earlier in the season.

ALMONDS: Production of almonds in California is estimated at 52,000 tons, 37 percent smaller than last year's record crop, but 31 percent above average. Harvest is nearing completion is all areas. Many orchards have been severely damaged by mites. This has resulted in considerable defoliation and may have a detrimental effect on next year's crop.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 8,240 tons, 18 percent less than last year, but 3 percent above average. Harvest of the crop was well under way by October 1 and progressing rapidly under favorable weather conditions. Nut sizes are generally large.

WALNUTS: The 1960 walnut crop in California and Oregon is estimated at 72,300 tons, 16 percent larger than last year but 4 percent below average. Harvest of early and intermediate varieties is under way in all areas of California. Despite high summer temperatures, losses from sunburn do not appear much different from usual. In Oregon harvest was expected to begin October 5. Nuts developed well during the favorable September weather.

PECANS: Production of pecans is forecast at 185,850,000 pounds, 30 percent larger than the 1959 crop and 24 percent above average. Prospects continued to increase during the past month in Louisiana and Georgia, more than offsetting hurricane losses to the North Carolina and South Carolina crops. In other States the outlook remained unchanged from a month ago. All States except North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana expect more pecans than last year.

Loss of pecans in North Carolina's important Coastal Plains was heavy as the result of Hurricane Donna. Because the nuts were blown off before reaching maturity no salvage was possible. South Carolina also suffered damage from the early September hurricane, with many nuts blown off. However, the loss was not as great as in North Carolina. In Georgia, weather conditions during September were generally favorable and the pecan crop made good progress. The southwestern district had heavy rains the last week of the month but little damage occurred. Prospects are irregular in central and northern districts. The Stuart variety is expected to produce a light crop in most areas, but growers expect heavy crops of Moneymakers, Morres, Mobiles, and Mahans. Schleys set a good crop, but scab has been bad on unsprayed trees. Because trees have had plenty of moisture and the foliage is thick, harvest is expected to be later than usual. Alabama's coastal areas of Mobile and Baldwin Counties suffered some loss from Hurricane Ethel. The State has had ample moisture for good sizing of the nuts. The southeastern counties of Mississippi also lost some pecans as the result of Hurricane Ethel. Scab is still a problem in some parts of the State.

Light harvest of pecans in Louisiana is expected by mid-October. September weather was favorable for maturing the crop, and prospective production of improved varieties is up from a month ago. Insect damage in Oklahoma caused shedding of immature nuts during most of August and well into September. However, adequate moisture is expected to result in well-filled nuts. A light crop is in prospect throughout south Texas, but in the Edwards Plateau and in the northcentral part of the State good crops are expected.

POTATOES: Based on October 1 conditions, the 1960 production of fall potatoes is forecast at 170,918,000 hundredweight, 0.4 percent less than the September estimate. If this production materializes the 1960 crop will be 4 percent above the 1959 crop and 10 percent above average. Declines in prospects from a month ago in Maine and the West Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California were about offset by increases reported on Long Island, Minnesota, and North Dakota. No change was reported for Idaho.

Weather conditions during September were favorable for late growth and harvest. Harvest by the end of September was nearing completion in many areas and progressing nicely in other areas. Quality of the crop is expected to be good in the Eastern and Central States and fair to good in the Western States.

Production in the 8 Eastern fall States is forecast on October 1 at 61,732,000 hundredweight, 1.6 million below September 1 forecast but 3.6 million hundredweight above the 1959 crop. In the 9 Central fall States the crop is placed at 44,070,000 hundredweight, 2.5 million above the estimate a month ago and 3.2 million above the crop last year. The crop in the 9 Western States is placed at 65,116,000 hundredweight, 1.6 million below the forecast on September 1 and 0.6 million hundredweight below the 1959 production.

Harvest in Maine was nearing completion in early October. The indicated yield per acre is lower than expected a month ago, largely attributable to extremely dry weather in August. Tubers are generally of moderate size and quality of the crop is good. The lack of adequate rainfall in Upstate New York during September resulted in poor sizing of tubers. On the other hand, weather conditions on Long Island continued very favorable. This factor, together with the delayed harvest because of poor demand, has added considerable tonnage to the Long Island crop. Wet weather in eastern areas of Pennsylvania has delayed harvest and this is causing some concern. The western half of the State is suffering from dry weather and some yields are disappointing, mainly due to small sized tubers.

Record high yields are being harvested in Ohio. Harvest in Michigan is progressing satisfactorily. In Wisconsin harvest is about on time, in spite of adverse weather conditions at planting time. Yields in Minnesota and North Dakota vary widely. About one-half of the acreage was harvested by September 30 and if favorable weather conditions continue, digging should be completed by late October. Some late varieties, especially "reds", are slow in maturing this year and this has caused some delay in harvest.

Weather conditions in Idaho in September were favorable for the development of the late acreage. Harvest was under way on September 30 in a limited way. Peak harvest is expected in early October. Quality of the crop is expected to be only fair. In San Luis Valley of Colorado about one-quarter of the crop was harvested by the first of October, above the percentage harvested a year ago. Quality of the crop is good. With relatively good

prices in the Western area, growers in Washington have been harvesting their potatoes as fast as possible and a larger-than-usual proportion of the acreage was harvested before October 1. Acreage of fall potatoes is below earlier expectations. Harvest in central Oregon is about normal with excellent yields and quality reported. Digging in the Klamath Falls Basin is about two weeks ahead of normal. As a result of damaging early frosts in late August sizes are small and yields are low. Frost in the Tulelake area of California in late August completely killed vines and stopped growth. Harvest is under way and should be completed before November 1. Digging of Kennebecs at Salinas and San Juan Bautista continues and digging of fall acreage at Stockton will start in late October or early November.

The production of late summer potatoes in 1960 is placed at 32,581,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below the 1959 crop but 2 percent below average. The production is 3 percent above the September 1 forecast. The late summer acreage harvested in Colorado and Washington was larger than anticipated earlier. Larger production in these two States was partially offset by a reduction on Long Island where relatively low demand retarded digging. Harvest of the late summer crop was nearly completed in all areas by September 30 except in New Jersey. Relatively low prices during late summer months discouraged early digging in this State, and on October 1 about 30 percent of the acreage still remained in the fields.

The 1960 total crop (all seasonal groups) is placed at 253,203,000 hundredweight, slightly above the September 1 forecast and 4 percent above the 1959 crop.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1960 sweetpotato crop is forecast at 15,161,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the September 1 estimate but still 19 percent below the 1959 crop and 21 percent below average.

Improved prospects in Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, and Missouri more than offset decreases for Kansas, South Carolina, Florida, and Kentucky.

In Louisiana, prospects continued to improve during September as weather conditions were mostly favorable. Yields from early plantings generally have turned out better than expected, and with some dry weather during September late plantings have also improved. Digging is active but was still light in early October due to the lateness of the crop. Digging of sweetpotatoes in New Jersey was expected to be general during the first week of October in the commercial area of Hammanton, Swedesboro, and Vineland. Early dug fields have yielded well. Damage from Hurricane Donna was not extensive, although standing water in low spots drowned out a small acreage. In Maryland, harvest is running later than usual, with only about one-third of the crop dug by October 1. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, yields are turning out better than expected, with record highs reported. Harvest was about three-fourths complete on October 1. Digging of Nemagolds was well advanced but a sizable acreage of Porto Rican types was still in the fields. Prospects in North Carolina are considered very favorable, but in South Carolina development of the crop during September was hampered by dry weather in some sections and excessive rains in other areas. In Georgia, peak harvest has been passed in most of the commercial producing areas of the State.

Hot, dry weather during September reduced yield prospects in Kentucky. In Alabama, harvest in early October was limited to early digging for the "green" market. About one-fourth of the Mississippi crop had been dug by October 1. Harvest of sweetpotatoes in east Texas areas was active during September, with later fields to be dug during October. Scattered plantings in northwestern counties of Texas will also be harvested during October.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 1,935 million pounds, an increase of 40 million pounds or about 2 percent over expectations a month earlier. Poundage at this level is nearly 8 percent above that produces last year but 6 percent below the 1949-58 average. Overall tobacco prospects continued to improve during September. Weather conditions were generally favorable for the portion of the crop remaining in fields and for curing. The average yield per acre for all tobacco is indicated at 1,687 pounds. This is 76 pounds above the previous record in 1958.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,235 million pounds, is 32 million above the September 1 forecast. A crop this size is 14 percent heavier than production in 1959 but 3 percent lighter than the 10-year average. Recent reports from growers and sales data indicate a much heavier crop than visualized earlier in the season. An average yield of 1,768 pounds per acre is indicated for the bright leaf crop which is 77 pounds above the previous high set in 1958. Yields for all individual flue-cured types are well above those of the past.

Burley is forecast at 488 million pounds--6 million pounds higher than a month ago. At this level, 1960 production would be 3 percent below 1959 and 11 percent below average. The outlook improved in Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky during the past month with Kentucky accounting for most of the increase in expected poundage. For the entire burley belt, and average yield of 1,650 pounds per acre is estimated. Last year's yield was a record 1,669 pounds while the average is 1,447 pounds.

The Maryland crop, type 32, is estimated at 32.4 million pounds, unchanged from expectations on September 1. This compares with an estimated 32.3 million pounds produced in 1959 and the 10-year average of 38.5 million. A yield of about 900 pounds per acre is indicated.

The outlook for fire-cured tobacco stands at 49.4 million pounds, slightly above the 49.2 million pounds forecast a month earlier. This is 7 percent below production in 1959. 16 percent below average, and the third smallest of record. Reports from growers indicate and average yield of 1,436 pounds per acre, the third highest of record.

Production of dark air-cured, types 35-37, is placed at 21.1 million pounds, or nearly a half million above the preceding estimate. A crop this size--second only to 1958 as the smallest of record--is about 2 percent below production last year and 29 percent below average.

The cigar-filler crop, estimated at 57.6 million pounds, showed some over-all improvement when compared with the previous month's outlook of 57.0 million pounds. A small increase in prospective production in the Lancaster area more than offset a decrease in the Miami Valley area.

Filler poundage totaled about 60.3 million pounds in 1959 and averaged 55.1 million during the 1949-58 period. This year's yield is expected to average around 1,694 pounds per acre, being out-ranked only by last year's 1,729-pound average for record-high honors.

Cigar binder is estimated at 32.0 million pounds compared to 31.6 million a month ago. Increase in poundage over September 1 was indicated in both Wisconsin and the Connecticut Valley. In 1959, about 28.4 million pounds of filler were produced while production averaged 44.9 million from 1949 through 1958.

Leaf from cigar wrapper types is expected to weigh a record-high 19.4 million pounds. Current prospects are about 200,000 pounds above last month. Last year, production totaled 18.3 million pounds and during the 1949-58 period averaged 16.2 million pounds. At 1,357 pounds per acre, the second highest average yield of record is indicated.

SUGAR BEETS: The United States production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated at 16,727,000 tons, up only slightly from the September 1 forecast. This is second only to last year as the largest crop of record and 32 percent above the 10-year average production.

Prospects in the Eastern areas were up slightly during the month and delivery of beets started on September 29. Harvest in North Dakota got under way in mid-September with the ground too dry for easiest lifting. Additional moisture is needed here and in South Dakota and some areas in Minnesota to improve digging conditions. Harvest is just getting well under way in Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas with yields turning out well. Dry digging conditions are also a problem in some areas in these States. The Utah crop continued to improve and an above-average yield of 16.0 tons per acre is now in prospect. In Washington, yield prospects were down slightly as harvesting got under way, but remained unchanged in Oregon and California. In California, harvest of the Imperial Valley crop is complete and about 35 percent of the spring planted crop had been harvested by October 1.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 8,173,000 tons, unchanged from the forecast of a month ago. At this record level, estimated production is 12 percent above 1959 and 18 percent above average. Damage was slight to sugarcane in Florida from Hurricane Donna as the wind came mostly from one direction and did not tangle the cane. Growing conditions in Louisiana were generally favorable during September and the crop made good progress in most areas. Progress is about two weeks behind last year and harvest is not expected to begin until mid-October.

PASTURES: Pasture feed conditions declined more than usual during September in most of the Nation, but were still above average at the end of the month. Pastures were 78 percent of normal on October 1. This was 2 percentage points above a year earlier and 5 points above the 1949-58 average for the date. Condition dropped 3 points during September, compared with an average seasonal decline of 1 point. The September decline was more than usual in all regions except the West North Central and South Atlantic States. However, October 1 condition dropped below average only in the East North Central and Western regions. Pastures were considerably better than average for October 1 in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central regions.

In the East North Central region, pasture condition dropped 8 points during September, compared with a usual seasonal decline of only 1 point. Pastures dried up rapidly in September in southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and western Ohio. After holding up unusually well through the summer, reported condition for each of these States dropped about 10 points during September, and was below average at the end of the month. Wisconsin pastures continued in excellent condition through September.

In the West North Central region, pastures held up better than usual during September, with no change in the reported condition of 80 percent. This was 8 points above the 10-year average for October 1. In Minnesota, abundant rains around mid-September revived pastures in the central part of the State, and raised reported condition 14 points during the month. By contrast, Missouri pasture feed was cut sharply by dry weather in September, with a drop of 17 points to 58 percent of normal at the end of the month. On October 1, pastures were considerably better than average in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Pastures in the South Central States declined more than usual during September but the October 1 condition was 15 points above the 10-year average for the region. Ample September rainfall greened up pastures in Alabama, Mississippi and southern Arkansas. Pasture feed continues unusually good in Oklahoma and most of Texas.

On October 1, pasture condition was above average in each of the South Atlantic States, and 10 points above average for the region as a whole. Rains associated with Hurricane Donna furnished abundant soil moisture for September pasture growth throughout this area. In central and southern Florida considerable acreage of low pasture was flooded by the hurricane rains. In the North Atlantic region, pasture condition dropped 3 points during September, in contrast to an average seasonal increase of 7 points. The decline in conditions occurred mostly in western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. Pastures continue very poor in northern New York. For the entire North Atlantic region, October pasture condition equaled the 10-year average for the date.

Pasture condition was 3 points below average for October 1 in the West, with only New Mexico and Oregon above average. After an improvement of 2 points from September 1, Wyoming pasture condition was still 15 points below average on October 1. Lack of irrigation water dropped October 1 pasture condition far below average in both Utah and Nevada. Arizona pasture condition dropped 15 points during September with most of the decline in the northern area.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,476 million eggs during September, compared with 4,591 million in September 1959--a decrease of about 3 percent. Decreases of 12 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central, and 2 percent in the East North Central more than offset increases of 5 percent in the West and 1 percent in both the South Atlantic and South Central regions. Aggregate egg production, January through September, was 2 percent less than during the same period of 1959.

The rate of egg production per layer in September was 15.75, compared with 15.44 eggs during September last year. This was an increase of 2 percent and a record high for the month. Rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the West where production was about the same as September 1959. Increases were 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the South Atlantic States.

Farmers had an average of 284,165,000 layers on hand during September, 4 percent less than during September last year. Decreases were 13 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 3 percent in South Central region. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 6 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The number of layers on October 1, 1960 totaled 289,459,000--a decrease of 5 percent from a year earlier. Decreases in layer numbers were 13 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. In the Western region layer numbers were up 5 percent from last year.

The rate of lay on October 1, 1960 was 50.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 50.5 eggs a year earlier. Increases were 4 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West. Compared with last year, rate of lay was the same in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and South Atlantic States.

Pullets not of laying age on October 1 were estimated at 84,146,000, practically the same as the 84,496,000 on hand a year earlier, but 28 percent less than the 1949-58 October 1 average. Decreases from last year of 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West North Central offset increases of 9 percent in the South Central and in the West and 4 percent in the East North Central States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 373,605,000--4 percent less than a year earlier. This is the smallest number of potential layers on farms since estimates began in 1931. Decreases were 13 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central and in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States. The number of potential layers in the West was 6 percent above October 1, 1959.

The preliminary estimate of all young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 234,705,000--9 percent less than a year earlier. All regions were down from last year except the West where an increase of 2 percent occurred. Decreases were 18 percent in the North Atlantic, 12 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in each of the East North Central and South Atlantic regions, and 4 percent in the South Central States. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of about 51 percent pullet layers, 36 percent pullets not of laying age, and 13 percent other chickens. On October 1, 1959, young chickens consisted of 56 percent pullet layers, 33 percent pullets not of laying age, and 11 percent other chickens.

All pullets on farms are estimated at 204,689,000, compared with 230,424,000 last year and the 1949-58 average of 267,350,000. Of the pullets on hand 59 percent were of laying age, compared with 63 percent of laying age on October 1, 1959. The number of laying pullets was about 17 percent less than last year.

Other young chickens on farms totaled 30,016,000, 6 percent more than last year, but 41 percent less than the 1949-58 average.

Hens one year old and older on October 1 totaled 168,916,000--6 percent more than October 1 last year. This year a larger number of hens was kept, partially offsetting the decrease in pullet crop. Hen numbers were above a year

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1						
	Thousands						
1949-58 (Av.)	56,613	61,291	82,622	31,142	49,617	35,523	316,807
1959	51,934	56,328	76,276	36,324	44,638	39,899	305,399
1960	45,041	53,811	69,648	35,981	43,006	41,972	289,459
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/						
	Thousands						
1949-58 (Av.)	73,915	83,623	123,859	41,090	66,653	44,714	433,854
1959	64,995	70,490	104,866	46,658	55,221	47,665	389,895
1960	56,798	68,470	97,955	45,401	54,521	50,460	373,605
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1949-58 (Av.)	50.2	43.5	41.0	41.9	37.3	51.9	43.8
1959	54.3	50.2	47.1	50.7	45.0	58.7	50.5
1960	54.1	50.4	47.1	50.7	46.6	59.2	50.9

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Thousands						
	PULLETS OF LAYING AGE						
1949-58 (Av.)	29,511	30,928	37,410	14,852	20,267	17,335	150,304
1959	26,489	26,162	36,295	18,544	19,147	19,291	145,928
1960	20,183	22,140	28,166	15,757	16,211	18,086	120,543
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE						
1949-58 (Av.)	17,302	22,332	41,237	9,948	17,036	9,191	117,046
1959	13,061	14,162	28,590	10,334	10,583	7,766	84,496
1960	11,757	14,659	28,307	9,420	11,515	8,488	84,146
	OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS						
1949-58 (Av.)	8,382	8,945	13,954	6,802	8,473	4,071	50,627
1959	4,023	5,123	5,578	3,659	6,253	3,581	28,217
1960	3,829	4,380	5,799	4,387	6,831	4,790	30,016
	ALL YOUNG CHICKENS						
1949-58 (Av.)	55,195	62,206	92,601	31,603	45,777	30,597	317,978
1959	43,573	45,447	70,463	32,537	35,983	30,638	258,641
1960	35,769	41,179	62,272	29,564	34,557	31,364	234,705
	HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER						
1949-58 (Av.)	27,102	30,363	45,212	16,289	29,350	18,188	166,503
1959	25,445	30,166	39,981	17,780	25,491	20,608	159,471
1960	24,858	31,671	41,482	20,224	26,795	23,886	168,916

earlier in all regions except the North Atlantic which was down 2 percent. Increases were 16 percent in the West, 14 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in each the East North Central and South Central, and 4 percent in the West North Central regions. On October 1, hens comprised 58 percent of the laying flock, compared with 52 percent in 1959 and 49 percent in 1958.

Producers received an average of 38.6 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-September, up 4.4 cents a dozen from a month earlier and 5.6 cents from a year earlier. Irregular price patterns dominated the Nation's egg markets during the first two weeks in September, after which prices tended upward on practically all grades. At the close of the month, prices ranged from 11 to 21 cents a dozen higher than a year earlier. Offerings were light and demand active.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September averaged 15.3 cents a pound live weight, compared with 15.9 cents a month earlier and 14.2 cents in mid-September 1959. Farm chickens averaged 12.0 cents--the same as a month earlier but 2.5 cents higher than a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 16.1 cents per pound live weight in mid-September--down 0.5 cent from a month earlier but 0.7 cent higher than in mid-September 1959. In September up until the last week, there was a gradual decline in broiler prices. At the close of the month, prices were steady at 14.5 cents per pound live weight in Southern growing areas except in Arkansas where the level was 14 cents. A good demand for available offerings advanced prices in the Delmarva area. Movement of hens off farms was ample for the fair to good demand.

Turkey prices in mid-September averaged 24.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.8 cents a month earlier and 22.4 cents a year earlier. Trading at terminal markets during the month was confined mostly to immediate needs. In producing areas, trading for the new crop was active despite sharply divided opinion of value. Processing operations were mostly at capacity.

The cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-September was $3.31 cents per 100 pounds--down 4.0 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler-growing mash was $4.61 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.75 in mid-September 1959. Cost of the turkey-growing mash on September 15 was $4.59 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.69 on September 15, 1959. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, commercial broiler-feed, and turkey-feed price ratios were all more favorable than a year earlier.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, September 1960, with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Sept.av. 1949-58	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1960	State	Sept.av. 1949-58	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1960
N.Y.	692	733	746	739	Ga.	98	101	100	101
N.J.	91	92	95	94	Ky.	224	229	265	227
Pa.	480	534	556	535	Tenn.	214	212	235	210
Ohio	452	430	452	441	Ala.	102	93	96	90
Ind.	317	293	300	284	Miss.	116	119	124	123
Ill.	405	362	396	357	Ark.	104	93	104	93
Mich.	445	443	458	431	Okla.	136	122	132	116
Wis.	1,116	1,176	1,305	1,184	Texas	241	229	249	227
Minn.	496	541	626	548	Mont.	43	38	43	38
Iowa	459	431	508	436	Idaho	111	125	148	129
Mo.	347	315	366	318	Wyo.	18.1	16.4	17.0	15.3
N.Dak.	129	123	151	119	Colo.	68	66	73	66
S.Dak.	105	103	115	97	Utah	52	61	66	60
Nebr.	164	147	176	145	Wash.	144	156	166	158
Kans.	177	148	161	147	Oreg.	96	90	104	91
Md.	116	130	138	131	Calif.	545	650	688	648
Va.	183	187	206	194	Other States	532	616	683	629
W.Va.	71	69	70	68					
N.C.	142	148	158	155					
S.C.	50	50	54	54	U.S.	9,281	9,471	10,330	9,498

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	36.0	41.0	40.0	460	451	400
N.H.	45.5	47.0	48.0	529	567	576
Vt.	49.2	52.0	49.0	3,030	3,172	2,940
Mass.	50.6	54.0	52.0	1,591	1,728	1,664
R.I.	43.2	44.0	46.0	285	264	276
Conn.	47.7	52.0	52.0	1,842	2,132	2,132
N.Y.	47.1	51.0	49.0	31,968	33,405	31,458
N.J.	49.3	65.0	65.0	8,977	12,350	12,480
Pa.	49.4	61.0	64.0	64,588	78,873	82,752
Ohio	55.6	63.0	65.0	196,896	250,992	253,760
Ind.	54.8	62.0	65.0	253,895	336,350	356,135
Ill.	58.0	67.0	64.0	511,523	673,350	662,528
Mich.	47.4	57.0	53.0	85,949	125,571	121,423
Wis.	54.4	65.0	55.0	142,251	179,790	152,130
Minn.	48.6	49.0	48.0	271,708	334,278	314,352
Iowa	53.8	66.0	60.0	564,790	830,346	762,420
Mo.	40.0	55.0	49.0	154,201	257,345	238,434
N.Dak.	21.0	16.5	24.0	26,472	22,572	32,184
S.Dak.	27.1	19.5	32.0	105,923	79,774	129,600
Nebr.	32.9	49.5	49.0	209,117	350,906	347,361
Kans.	26.3	41.5	42.0	55,183	81,630	82,614
Del.	46.6	55.0	63.0	7,209	9,075	10,269
Md.	47.0	54.0	60.0	22,506	27,540	30,600
Va.	39.0	46.0	49.0	34,991	38,410	40,082
W.Va.	43.0	50.0	55.0	8,356	7,650	7,755
N.C.	32.4	43.0	46.0	66,983	85,914	88,228
S.C.	21.3	27.0	33.0	24,234	25,731	28,611
Ga.	20.2	28.5	33.0	58,481	81,909	88,209
Fla.	18.6	27.0	28.0	10,900	16,281	16,044
Ky.	38.2	47.0	47.0	74,022	85,775	79,759
Tenn.	30.0	40.5	39.0	54,703	67,635	61,854
Ala.	22.0	28.0	28.0	51,435	62,580	60,088
Miss.	23.0	31.0	25.0	39,229	42,501	30,850
Ark.	22.7	35.0	33.0	18,043	14,945	11,121
La.	22.4	33.0	27.0	14,577	17,490	13,014
Okla.	19.4	33.0	32.0	11,436	9,306	8,768
Texas	19.9	28.0	22.5	41,318	42,728	30,555
Mont.	16.8	20.5	19.0	2,883	3,239	3,002
Idaho	60.5	70.0	64.0	2,737	5,600	4,928
Wyo.	21.9	29.0	27.0	1,299	1,769	1,674
Colo.	34.3	51.0	52.0	16,831	25,194	23,868
N.Mex.	20.4	28.5	33.0	1,170	1,425	1,749
Ariz.	21.0	34.0	33.0	816	1,190	1,155
Utah	49.8	61.0	56.0	1,943	3,050	2,856
Nev.	42.6	55.0	55.0	141	220	275
Wash.	66.8	76.0	75.0	2,232	6,080	5,625
Oreg.	53.8	60.0	67.0	1,769	3,840	4,623
Calif.	55.0	73.0	73.0	9,219	18,250	15,330
U.S.	41.6	51.5	50.9	3,270,642	4,361,170	4,258,511

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	30.0	29.5	31.0	10,764	7,729	8,122
N.J.	27.4	31.0	33.0	1,779	1,581	1,716
Pa.	25.1	26.5	30.0	18,043	14,045	16,050
Ohio	25.3	24.5	35.0	47,205	32,977	53,235
Ind.	25.9	26.0	33.0	36,113	32,630	42,240
Ill.	26.6	25.5	29.0	45,733	42,330	47,183
Mich.	28.8	31.0	31.0	33,488	35,123	35,464
Wis.	25.4	28.5	30.0	1,820	1,853	1,708
Minn.	19.2	23.9	27.0	16,901	23,287	25,721
Iowa	22.5	19.2	25.7	3,703	2,899	2,986
Mo.	24.2	25.0	28.0	36,230	37,950	37,828
N.Dak.	14.2	15.0	20.3	114,365	97,152	133,386
S.Dak.	12.6	9.2	19.4	35,582	18,204	45,210
Nebr.	21.9	22.0	29.0	78,439	69,700	89,165
Kans.	16.7	20.0	28.0	175,807	209,700	281,848
Del.	22.6	27.5	29.0	947	742	725
Md.	22.6	24.0	28.0	4,927	4,032	4,564
Va.	22.3	23.5	26.0	6,969	6,462	6,786
W.Va.	21.8	23.5	27.0	1,032	588	648
N.C.	20.4	23.5	23.5	7,446	9,353	8,037
S.C.	18.4	20.5	22.0	2,990	3,936	3,542
Ga.	17.6	20.5	23.0	2,035	2,255	2,208
Ky.	20.4	24.5	28.0	4,637	4,484	5,012
Tenn.	17.7	21.5	23.0	3,822	3,720	3,381
Ala.	19.8	23.0	24.0	917	1,380	1,320
Miss.	23.0	26.0	27.0	898	858	1,053
Ark.	19.6	26.0	30.0	1,481	3,640	4,080
La.	1/ 18.5	24.0	23.0	1/ 772	1,200	1,242
Okla.	14.0	19.5	25.5	66,759	89,174	120,105
Texas	12.0	17.5	22.5	36,751	59,850	87,728
Mont.	18.2	19.1	19.1	90,909	82,090	81,596
Idaho	30.0	35.8	31.4	40,969	42,748	35,791
Wyo.	18.6	21.1	18.5	6,122	5,517	4,487
Colo.	16.5	21.0	26.0	38,014	54,825	65,084
N.Mex.	9.8	17.0	17.0	1,904	3,849	4,119
Ariz.	28.4	36.0	34.0	1,229	3,672	952
Utah	20.1	23.2	19.7	7,416	5,355	4,208
Nev.	30.2	36.0	33.8	489	756	473
Wash.	29.4	36.7	33.6	69,940	73,323	65,376
Oreg.	28.8	35.0	32.0	27,117	28,464	25,758
Calif.	20.2	23.5	23.0	10,068	8,718	8,096
U.S.	19.0	21.3	25.8	1,092,071	1,128,151	1,368,233

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Preliminary 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	25.0	28.0	28.0	1,088	896	812
Minn.	19.2	24.0	27.0	15,064	22,128	24,408
Iowa	20.3	21.0	24.0	281	315	360
N.Dak.	14.4	14.5	20.0	93,563	79,634	104,340
S.Dak.	11.6	7.5	16.5	26,651	10,830	26,450
Nebr.	13.4	15.0	20.0	564	180	280
Mont.	16.0	14.5	16.0	50,734	33,785	30,944
Idaho	34.6	41.0	38.0	21,372	20,828	18,354
Wyo.	17.4	17.0	16.0	1,155	765	592
Colo.	18.8	22.0	24.0	1,484	792	864
N.Mex.	15.2	14.5	14.0	226	58	56
Utah	33.0	37.0	32.0	2,796	2,331	1,728
Nev.	30.6	36.0	34.0	373	540	374
Wash.	24.6	31.0	27.5	11,036	7,998	3,190
Oreg.	26.6	28.0	28.0	4,847	2,940	2,716
U.S.	16.2	16.3	20.4	231,310	184,020	215,468

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Preliminary 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	15.7	22.5	27.0	782	585	837
N.Dak.	13.0	17.5	21.5	20,802	17,518	29,046
S.Dak.	11.1	8.0	19.0	2,133	624	2,128
Mont.	1/ 17.8	17.0	18.5	1/ 6,694	1,955	4,144
U.S.	13.1	17.0	21.0	27,063	20,682	36,155

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & spring)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1949-58	522,444	183,654	193,726	27,480	164,766	1,092,071
1959	618,599	163,253	152,481	21,018	172,800	1,128,151
1960 2/	789,892	195,282	191,237	36,556	155,266	1,368,233

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated October 1, 1960.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.4	16.0	17.0	103	64	68
N.J.	19.7	26.0	26.0	640	1,144	1,118
Pa.	17.9	23.0	23.0	376	414	391
Ohio	23.0	26.0	25.5	26,686	38,272	39,780
Ind.	23.4	26.0	27.0	44,327	60,112	65,367
Ill.	24.6	26.5	26.0	103,099	125,610	128,050
Mich.	21.0	24.0	23.0	3,164	5,400	5,497
Wis.	15.0	18.5	16.5	975	1,758	1,518
Minn.	19.0	19.0	20.5	34,660	41,667	42,620
Iowa	23.2	26.5	26.0	48,770	63,441	66,612
Mo.	20.0	23.0	22.0	31,870	52,210	53,922
N.Dak.	13.7	13.0	13.0	1,314	3,029	2,756
S.Dak.	14.3	11.5	16.5	1,954	1,576	1,732
Nebr.	21.3	26.0	27.0	2,484	3,900	4,320
Kans.	12.4	21.0	22.0	4,756	9,114	11,462
Del.	17.8	22.5	23.5	1,825	3,442	4,277
Md.	18.6	20.5	22.0	2,480	4,202	5,280
Va.	18.4	20.5	23.0	3,682	5,966	7,015
N.C.	17.8	22.0	23.5	6,114	9,592	12,079
S.C.	12.5	16.0	17.5	2,307	5,920	7,892
Ga.	11.4	16.0	16.5	633	1,392	1,419
Fla.	19.9	23.0	25.0	496	1,058	1,075
Ky.	18.6	24.0	24.0	2,435	3,768	3,864
Tenn.	18.7	22.5	22.0	3,934	7,132	7,392
Ala.	19.4	22.5	24.0	1,833	3,150	3,504
Miss.	16.7	23.0	22.0	8,540	20,769	20,262
Ark.	18.5	24.5	22.0	19,581	56,791	54,560
La.	18.2	24.0	23.0	1,436	3,312	3,496
Okla.	12.6	21.0	22.0	544	1,428	2,420
Texas	1/ 20.3	29.0	28.0	244	2,262	2,184
U.S.	21.3	24.0	23.8	361,270	537,895	561,932

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2,712	3,400	3,400	96	139	146
Miss.	2,705	2,700	3,000	1,003	1,188	1,350
Ark.	2,562	3,300	3,300	10,949	12,639	12,639
La.	2,300	2,850	2,850	12,306	12,910	13,053
Texas	2,670	3,150	3,100	13,050	13,136	12,927
Calif.	3,545	4,600	4,600	10,954	13,110	13,248
U.S.	2,680	3,349	3,345	48,358	53,122	53,363

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	5	2	2	---	---	---
Mass.	20	16	24	---	---	---
Conn.	28	14	20	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,342	1,573	1,456	5,763	3,246	3,249
N.J.	715	845	651	779	553	601
Pa.	6,790	9,296	7,730	7,959	4,494	5,136
Ohio	14,500	10,451	13,198	17,146	6,925	11,712
Ind.	17,958	10,813	14,667	9,229	5,547	7,181
Ill.	40,737	22,753	39,352	9,386	6,350	7,077
Mich.	9,004	10,572	12,026	18,177	13,347	14,186
Wis.	11,258	8,345	19,987	1,404	1,001	803
Minn.	45,714	42,945	55,642	11,010	9,781	13,118
Iowa	113,850	89,933	160,750	977	435	328
Mo.	14,200	8,585	18,336	7,585	6,452	5,296
N.Dak.	1,641	1,462	1,689	88,549	82,579	106,709
S.Dak.	19,792	21,078	15,319	26,025	21,299	38,881
Nebr.	37,900	57,399	71,830	42,737	43,214	55,282
Kans.	5,879	3,992	5,148	64,798	62,910	95,828
Del.	260	164	87	147	74	80
Md.	1,002	1,719	726	953	766	502
Va.	2,395	2,118	1,596	2,574	1,745	1,629
W.Va.	1,006	930	532	714	294	363
N.C.	4,352	3,854	4,102	3,422	3,367	2,974
S.C.	1,604	1,487	1,408	860	1,299	673
Ga.	2,513	2,943	2,081	696	834	442
Fla.	240	250	111	---	---	---
Ky.	5,454	4,413	4,994	1,135	986	551
Tenn.	3,533	3,956	3,803	1,059	893	609
Ala.	2,304	2,940	1,739	213	276	198
Miss.	1,836	2,580	1,644	229	172	158
Ark.	890	938	636	354	437	286
La.	465	440	651	1/ 147	300	62
Okla.	574	214	340	12,682	14,268	18,016
Texas	1,226	812	817	6,197	7,182	6,141
Mont.	13	24	8	68,446	67,314	70,989
Idaho	88	105	70	15,316	14,534	11,095
Wyo.	21	22	87	3,223	3,862	4,128
Colo.	518	1,074	708	20,458	36,733	42,955
N.Mex.	46	16	14	468	1,155	906
Ariz.	71	84	86	230	367	95
Utah	2	2	3	4,210	2,624	2,483
Nev.	---	---	---	366	567	426
Wash.	39	46	82	14,758	15,398	13,075
Oreg.	50	113	67	8,273	8,539	8,758
Calif.	---	---	13	3,290	3,138	2,024
U.S.	371,840	331,318	464,232	481,855	455,257	555,005

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2,928	2,803	2,344	---	---	---
N.H.	55	37	39	---	---	---
Vt.	523	492	447	---	---	---
Mass.	86	76	75	---	---	---
Conn.	51	37	37	---	---	---
N.Y.	25,977	28,940	26,430	6	5	3
N.J.	997	799	863	8	6	11
Pa.	25,163	27,850	25,176	17	10	10
Ohio	37,932	35,534	44,705	282	375	191
Ind.	36,746	23,810	33,406	301	919	180
Ill.	99,746	66,097	75,502	562	2,128	879
Mich.	42,856	35,457	35,425	17	244	27
Wis.	121,880	122,976	107,479	19	70	44
Minn.	161,297	157,239	175,340	373	4,315	333
Iowa	169,570	143,597	132,184	492	7,151	634
Mo.	27,336	14,784	16,535	179	554	522
N.Dak.	54,794	48,172	71,475	22	260	30
S.Dak.	85,039	52,500	101,854	57	149	16
Nebr.	40,180	25,514	33,732	20	433	39
Kans.	16,842	12,217	9,769	32	93	46
Del.	176	152	174	13	18	3
Md.	1,408	1,521	1,435	24	21	17
Va.	2,810	2,840	2,509	23	12	60
W.Va.	981	858	785	---	---	---
N.C.	7,006	8,463	4,348	51	209	96
S.C.	7,470	7,919	5,213	18	28	30
Ga.	5,625	4,416	3,343	6	11	14
Fla.	238	456	472	1/	---	---
Ky.	1,150	589	635	12	19	26
Tenn.	2,762	2,635	1,776	16	6	36
Ala.	1,517	2,288	1,777	6	---	16
Miss.	3,740	3,440	3,187	14	---	62
Ark.	4,191	2,381	2,611	39	50	57
La.	1,066	1,286	762	2	---	33
Okla.	8,539	10,561	8,352	4	5	7
Texas	18,854	17,207	16,376	1	14	11
Mont.	9,764	7,909	8,300	---	---	---
Idaho	6,360	4,439	4,082	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,851	3,739	3,630	---	---	---
Colo.	4,117	3,412	4,608	---	---	---
N.Mex.	241	511	360	---	---	---
Ariz.	257	248	228	---	---	---
Utah	1,423	1,337	1,384	---	---	---
Nev.	185	106	112	---	---	---
Wash.	4,666	3,986	3,646	---	---	---
Oreg.	6,180	4,708	4,341	---	---	---
Calif.	1,395	2,000	1,883	---	---	---
U.S.	1,055,984	898,338	979,146	2,614	17,105	3,433

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	64	22	22	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,643	472	555	157	106	158
N.J.	482	463	804	94	74	115
Pa.	5,146	3,012	4,708	224	333	310
Ohio	1,400	1,412	1,446	274	260	342
Ind.	795	830	798	523	495	662
Ill.	1,149	726	1,094	456	379	413
Mich.	2,317	2,121	2,052	442	510	455
Wis.	3,190	1,396	936	489	312	270
Minn.	21,349	25,090	25,062	823	359	285
Iowa	552	441	493	99	54	63
Mo.	3,167	2,624	2,197	303	286	342
N.Dak.	49,457	69,822	74,314	2,827	2,290	3,828
S.Dak.	11,348	6,318	12,792	2,490	1,826	3,571
Nebr.	3,563	5,018	5,085	1,010	1,162	1,765
Kans.	5,136	12,848	11,702	454	744	786
Del.	212	189	181	100	124	168
Md.	1,684	1,584	2,266	128	195	227
Va.	2,245	2,620	2,944	142	185	182
W.Va.	289	229	323	---	---	---
N.C.	890	1,414	972	138	195	108
S.C.	353	627	389	72	110	91
Ga.	97	187	116	58	130	127
Ky.	1,059	830	879	139	117	129
Tenn.	582	666	522	88	79	54
Miss.	136	39	22	---	---	---
Ark.	200	72	81	---	---	---
Okla.	2,091	7,121	7,436	384	494	603
Texas	1,433	1,726	2,486	134	76	59
Mont.	26,896	55,385	46,886	121	256	328
Idaho	9,412	9,135	6,916	34	36	38
Wyo.	3,324	3,437	3,060	56	67	78
Colo.	8,562	9,897	11,352	178	511	795
N.Mex.	408	532	558	26	34	31
Ariz.	1,803	2,450	2,516	---	---	---
Utah	4,801	6,213	4,897	44	47	42
Nev.	591	504	441	---	---	---
Wash.	4,568	6,766	7,750	325	559	560
Oreg.	6,016	6,198	5,882	197	193	173
Calif.	20,763	16,446	24,108	68	82	91
U.S.	209,184	266,882	277,033	13,107	12,680	17,249

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Sorghum grain (old crop)			Flaxseed		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	3	31	7	---	---	---
Ill.	5	46	9	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	91	56	45
Minn.	---	---	---	4,206	1,909	2,426
Iowa	23	959	626	162	97	80
Mo.	119	488	507	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	12,302	6,246	7,783
S.Dak.	60	614	307	2,639	1,441	1,947
Nebr.	853	10,913	11,290	---	---	---
Kans.	1,975	3,224	5,483	---	---	---
Va.	1/ 3	---	2	---	---	---
N.C.	42	98	210	---	---	---
S.C.	5	9	16	---	---	---
Ga.	1/ 12	18	15	---	---	---
Ky.	1/ 30	40	36	---	---	---
Tenn.	1/ 14	104	44	---	---	---
Ala.	18	9	8	---	---	---
Miss.	1/ 3	17	7	---	---	---
Ark.	12	16	21	---	---	---
La.	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	527	462	658	---	---	---
Texas	1,914	1,365	2,777	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	284	88	249
Colo.	258	311	446	---	---	---
N.Mex.	179	81	132	---	---	---
Ariz.	58	24	28	---	---	---
Calif.	12	---	---	120	34	18
Other States	---	---	---	55	11	35
U.S.	6,116	18,829	22,629	19,860	9,882	12,583

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	36.4	58.0	55.0	339	696	825
Ill.	1/ 51.7	47.0	52.0	242	470	520
Iowa	1/ 39.6	55.0	50.0	3,127	3,685	1,950
Mo.	26.2	50.0	48.0	7,084	25,350	23,856
S.Dak.	17.9	21.0	34.0	1,841	2,793	5,440
Nebr.	24.0	45.5	47.5	20,454	59,423	77,520
Kans.	19.2	33.0	35.0	55,006	137,082	141,015
Va.	1/ 32.0	32.0	39.0	1/ 318	192	351
N.C.	27.6	33.0	35.0	1,660	3,498	3,780
S.C.	18.6	23.0	25.0	178	391	375
Ga.	1/ 19.9	25.0	23.0	1/ 632	975	690
Ky.	1/ 35.0	45.0	45.0	1/ 959	1,215	1,035
Tenn.	23.6	32.0	32.0	665	1,248	960
Ala.	18.1	25.0	25.0	562	825	750
Miss.	19.4	31.0	34.0	399	682	544
Ark.	20.5	28.0	30.0	1,262	1,372	1,020
La.	23.6	34.0	29.0	155	272	145
Okla.	15.0	27.0	31.0	11,790	18,792	19,840
Texas	24.6	38.0	40.0	133,416	277,666	283,520
Colo.	13.5	23.0	26.0	5,369	9,913	6,604
N.Mex.	17.8	40.0	42.0	5,231	8,800	9,534
Ariz.	47.5	58.0	52.0	3,788	5,568	5,408
Calif.	49.3	63.0	60.0	7,583	18,270	16,860
U. S.	22.6	37.2	39.4	261,008	579,178	602,542

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Preliminary 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.2	14.0	14.0	120	70	56
Minn.	9.6	11.0	13.0	9,718	5,302	7,826
Iowa	12.8	18.5	17.5	514	278	228
N.Dak.	7.6	5.8	7.5	19,191	11,356	14,685
S.Dak.	8.2	6.0	9.0	5,600	3,432	5,409
Texas	6.5	10.5	10.0	655	357	1,160
Mont.	7.3	7.0	7.5	397	126	300
Ariz.	1/ 26.3	26.0	25.0	166	78	25
Calif.	29.2	38.0	31.0	1,607	1,710	899
U. S.	8.4	7.3	9.1	38,076	22,709	30,588

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: 1959	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Preliminary 1960	ALL HAY: Production: Average 1949-58	ALL HAY: Production: 1959	ALL HAY: Production: Preliminary 1960	PASTURE: Condition October 1: Average 1949-58	PASTURE: Condition October 1: 1959	PASTURE: Condition October 1: Preliminary 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.14	1.20	1.30	681	599	631	80	89	76
N.H.	1.31	1.40	1.51	338	295	304	80	93	88
Vt.	1.45	1.53	1.62	1,189	1,127	1,169	81	86	81
Mass.	1.61	1.71	1.81	448	402	412	75	89	88
R.I.	1.76	1.84	2.00	40	35	38	78	92	73
Conn.	1.77	1.89	1.92	401	381	381	78	86	87
N.Y.	1.71	1.81	1.96	5,439	5,546	6,001	78	69	71
N.J.	1.91	2.30	2.26	460	560	539	73	73	85
Pa.	1.54	1.68	1.71	3,426	3,816	3,855	74	60	81
Ohio	1.59	1.70	1.76	3,836	3,622	3,579	78	63	71
Ind.	1.58	1.65	1.72	2,658	2,224	2,224	79	73	77
Ill.	1.80	2.01	2.07	4,673	4,508	4,518	76	78	74
Mich.	1.54	1.84	1.81	3,511	3,801	3,686	81	87	82
Wis.	1.99	2.45	2.44	7,947	9,754	9,978	78	92	90
Minn.	1.78	1.89	2.21	6,750	6,403	7,676	77	83	86
Iowa	1.81	2.15	2.25	6,818	7,699	7,915	77	93	92
Mo.	1.30	1.50	1.51	4,190	4,102	4,460	66	68	58
N.Dak.	1.02	.81	1.12	3,819	3,180	4,240	72	52	71
S.Dak.	.88	.67	1.06	4,538	3,414	5,488	71	53	81
Nebr.	1.14	1.20	1.28	6,119	6,282	6,703	73	75	80
Kans.	1.49	1.90	1.97	3,345	3,557	3,737	65	82	82
Del.	1.46	1.56	1.76	88	78	86	75	75	91
Md.	1.50	1.68	1.88	663	702	748	79	64	86
Va.	1.25	1.46	1.50	1,671	1,783	1,804	76	67	89
W.Va.	1.31	1.38	1.46	982	933	964	77	51	87
N.C.	1.06	1.33	1.21	1,214	1,225	1,046	75	86	85
S.C.	.89	1.04	1.02	548	497	425	70	82	77
Ga.	.78	1.08	1.00	664	574	510	72	82	79
Fla.	1.18	1.86	1.88	136	203	222	80	86	82
Ky.	1.30	1.49	1.46	2,277	2,369	2,382	75	75	83
Tenn.	1.14	1.36	1.28	1,799	1,978	1,812	70	84	82
Ala.	.89	1.06	.97	705	770	723	71	82	82
Miss.	1.21	1.47	1.21	952	1,159	990	70	83	77
Ark.	1.10	1.28	1.19	1,103	1,011	909	67	80	74
La.	1.26	1.36	1.21	489	572	508	76	88	74
Okla.	1.20	1.55	1.62	1,772	1,919	2,016	63	85	85
Texas	1.08	1.37	1.26	1,846	2,340	2,077	60	81	79
Mont.	1.19	1.28	1.21	2,788	3,009	2,812	77	74	70
Idaho	2.41	2.42	2.32	2,788	2,911	2,908	84	86	79
Wyo.	1.21	1.22	1.10	1,368	1,394	1,236	77	73	62
Colo.	1.66	1.77	1.82	2,392	2,471	2,655	69	69	66
N.Mex.	2.30	2.77	2.67	510	656	638	68	74	88
Ariz.	2.86	3.67	3.92	732	976	1,125	79	89	71
Utah	2.24	2.36	2.15	1,267	1,348	1,262	77	73	65
Nev.	1.65	1.94	1.76	616	472	452	82	73	66
Wash.	1.94	1.89	1.90	1,562	1,524	1,573	72	81	72
Oreg.	1.78	1.81	1.88	1,817	1,827	2,078	74	84	80
Calif.	3.28	3.44	3.48	6,324	6,756	7,254	77	70	72
U.S.	1.48	1.62	1.71	109,699	112,764	118,749	73	76	78

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.37	1.65	1.65	16	25	26
N.H.	1.76	1.85	2.05	24	37	41
Vt.	1.90	1.90	2.10	143	228	267
Mass.	2.12	2.25	2.30	75	94	104
R.I.	2.26	2.45	2.45	7	10	10
Conn.	2.38	2.35	2.50	117	136	142
N.Y.	2.08	2.10	2.25	1,721	2,470	2,725
N.J.	2.33	2.75	2.70	239	371	351
Pa.	1.88	2.00	2.00	1,146	1,782	1,800
Ohio	1.88	1.95	2.00	1,681	1,663	1,740
Ind.	1.92	1.90	2.00	1,309	1,096	1,142
Ill.	2.32	2.45	2.45	2,705	3,018	2,957
Mich.	1.66	1.95	1.90	2,348	2,919	2,873
Wis.	2.24	2.70	2.65	4,972	7,452	7,680
Minn.	2.24	2.20	2.55	4,374	4,906	6,028
Iowa	2.21	2.40	2.50	3,890	5,820	5,518
Mo.	2.44	2.80	2.80	1,056	1,568	1,599
N.Dak.	1.49	1.05	1.45	1,450	1,256	1,821
S.Dak.	1.44	.90	1.45	2,202	1,908	3,135
Nebr.	1.94	2.15	2.25	3,468	3,969	3,987
Kans.	1.86	2.35	2.50	2,221	2,435	2,538
Del.	2.12	2.50	2.60	16	22	23
Md.	2.13	2.30	2.55	186	271	301
Va.	2.24	2.45	2.55	432	671	706
W.Va.	1.80	1.90	1.90	229	312	306
N.C.	2.03	2.50	2.10	145	200	147
Ga.	1.90	2.25	1.80	36	83	52
Ky.	2.03	2.20	2.20	515	671	671
Tenn.	1.90	2.20	2.10	288	449	424
Ala.	1.70	1.90	1.80	35	48	41
Miss.	2.00	2.60	2.30	27	31	30
Ark.	2.10	2.30	2.20	114	104	86
La.	1.89	2.00	1.90	46	32	28
Okla.	1.78	2.35	2.60	780	827	868
Texas	2.13	2.60	2.55	531	577	538
Mont.	1.66	1.75	1.65	1,503	1,820	1,700
Idaho	2.84	2.80	2.70	2,391	2,526	2,533
Wyo.	1.74	1.65	1.55	712	799	735
Colo.	2.21	2.25	2.30	1,663	1,811	1,907
N.Mex.	2.99	3.50	3.40	434	567	541
Ariz.	3.14	4.10	4.40	628	861	1,016
Utah	2.58	2.70	2.40	1,063	1,161	1,073
Nev.	2.96	3.10	2.70	338	363	316
Wash.	2.24	2.05	2.05	849	859	867
Oreg.	2.77	2.60	2.75	829	900	1,028
Calif.	4.66	4.80	4.80	5,042	5,611	5,890
U.S.	2.16	2.25	2.36	53,996	64,739	68,311

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Preliminary 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.18	1.20	1.20	111	80	84
Ill.	1.10	1.10	1.15	129	60	67
Mo.	1.10	1.05	1.10	1,185	624	718
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.30	83	43	43
Del.	1.28	1.25	1.35	23	15	14
Md.	1.24	1.30	1.40	69	58	50
Va.	1.01	1.10	1.10	417	307	307
W.Va.	1.06	1.00	1.15	34	22	23
N.C.	1.00	1.35	1.15	426	417	320
S.C.	.89	1.05	1.00	172	160	140
Ga.	.87	1.00	.90	130	97	81
Ky.	1.14	1.30	1.25	816	725	746
Tenn.	1.03	1.25	1.10	813	824	674
Ala.	.94	1.05	.95	132	144	119
Miss.	1.19	1.40	1.15	287	248	204
Ark.	1.03	1.20	1.10	440	380	363
La.	1.28	1.45	1.25	95	91	75
Okla.	1.04	1.20	1.15	92	82	85
U. S.	1.07	1.20	1.13	5,453	4,377	4,113

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,802	1,910	1,975	215,623	198,640	205,400
N.C.	1,450	1,580	1,800	283,444	281,240	320,400
Tenn.	790	925	950	2,398	1,850	1,900
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,577	1,696	1,858	501,464	481,730	527,700
S.C.	835	800	1,100	10,766	8,800	11,000
Ga.	915	1,120	1,225	518,657	542,080	563,500
Fla.	932	900	1,125	54,490	44,100	54,000
Ala.	863	800	1,100	212,213	160,800	214,500
Miss.	386	400	400	2,794	2,000	1,600
Total (S.E. area)	897	1,010	1,178	798,920	757,780	844,600
Ark.	395	450	450	2,200	1,350	900
Okla.	714	1,100	1,175	95,781	133,100	133,950
Texas	542	715	775	185,392	206,635	213,125
N.Mex.	1,233	1,950	1,975	7,514	11,700	11,850
Total (S.W. area)	598	842	906	291,264	352,785	359,825
United States	951	1,096	1,239	1,591,648	1,592,295	1,732,125

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	858	900	950	47	9	10
New York	1,024	900	1,120	1,336	837	1,075
Michigan	948	1,160	1,180	4,201	5,974	6,195
Total N. E.	960	1,120	1,170	5,585	6,820	7,280
Nebraska	1,533	1,650	1,550	1,014	1,188	1,054
Montana	1,519	1,500	1,450	193	195	174
Idaho	1,726	1,800	1,650	2,321	2,592	2,326
Wyoming	1,372	1,400	1,480	819	1,036	992
Washington	1,817	1,650	1,700	561	940	697
Total N. W.	1,616	1,653	1,594	4,907	5,951	5,243
Colorado	822	735	780	1,838	1,602	1,732
New Mexico	449	725	700	195	87	70
Arizona	468	600	450	36	18	9
Utah	449	200	300	40	16	24
Total S. W.	730	715	758	2,109	1,723	1,835
California						
Large Lima	1,642	1,527	1,700	1,166	916	850
Baby Lima	1,655	1,717	1,900	661	412	456
Other	1,200	1,306	1,290	2,356	2,390	2,193
Total California	1,361	1,393	1,434	4,183	3,718	3,499
United States	1,132	1,233	1,243	16,784	18,212	17,857

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

HOPS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Preliminary 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,904	1,940	1,900	3,257	6,790	6,080
Wash.	1,642	1,640	1,660	23,753	30,504	27,224
Oreg.	1,169	1,340	1,250	10,074	6,968	5,750
Calif.	1,539	1,610	1,430	11,188	9,338	7,293
U. S.	1,510	1,619	1,582	48,273	53,600	46,347

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	12.8	16.3	16.0	229	354	352
Mich.	12.0	17.5	14.8	784	1,299	962
Wis.	10.6	13.7	12.0	92	89	72
Minn.	11.0	12.4	12.5	686	880	962
N.Dak.	10.8	12.6	12.5	353	425	512
S.Dak.	12.0	13.7	11.0	56	82	69
Nebr.	14.4	17.3	17.0	784	1,107	1,156
Kans.	11.4	16.9	17.0	78	142	146
Mont.	13.6	15.7	15.5	697	827	930
Idaho	19.1	21.5	21.5	1,454	1,886	1,978
Wyo.	14.2	16.2	15.0	479	616	615
Colo.	16.1	17.0	17.5	1,980	2,437	2,712
Utah	15.4	18.3	16.0	443	572	496
Wash.	22.7	22.4	22.5	607	763	832
Oreg.	22.9	26.1	24.5	395	504	490
Calif. 1/	19.7	23.7	21.5	3,442	4,928	4,343
Other States	14.2	17.9	16.4	83	104	100
U.S.	16.0	18.8	17.8	12,642	17,015	16,727

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.1	20.3	22.0	5,620	5,520	6,292
Florida	34.7	38.2	38.0	1,313	1,798	1,881
U.S.	22.8	22.9	24.4	6,933	7,318	8,173

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Va.	11	1,333	1,560	1,650	121,910	109,980	115,500
N.C.	11	1,260	1,450	1,625	298,342	261,000	295,750
Total Old Belt	11	1,280	1,481	1,632	420,252	370,980	411,250
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,486	1,550	1,900	442,770	345,650	427,500
N.C.	13	1,456	1,735	1,850	110,472	96,292	103,600
S.C.	13	1,465	1,765	1,780	159,712	142,965	144,180
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,461	1,753	1,809	270,183	239,257	247,780
Ga.	14	1,288	1,520	1,800	117,556	104,880	126,000
Fla.	14	1,226	1,396	1,550	22,510	19,390	21,700
Ala.	14	1,067	1,250	1,480	534	562	666
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,276	1,498	1,757	140,601	124,832	148,366
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,383	1,559	1,768	1,273,806	1,080,719	1,234,896
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,208	1,320	1,300	10,978	10,032	9,750
Ky.	22	1,204	1,490	1,400	10,206	9,089	8,400
Tenn.	22	1,374	1,635	1,600	25,660	23,054	22,080
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,321	1,591	1,539	35,866	32,143	30,480
Ky.	23	1,126	1,480	1,275	9,780	9,028	7,395
Tenn.	23	1,146	1,450	1,375	2,251	1,885	1,788
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,129	1,475	1,293	12,032	10,913	9,183
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1/ 1,257	1,508	1,436	1/ 58,886	53,088	49,413
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,442	1,625	1,650	16,702	14,950	14,850
Ind.	31	1,461	1,750	1,600	12,929	12,075	11,200
Mo.	31	1,294	1,560	1,450	4,730	4,680	4,350
Va.	31	1,787	2,075	2,050	21,628	21,995	21,115
W.Va.	31	1,424	1,615	1,550	4,042	4,038	3,875
N.C.	31	1,802	2,060	2,000	19,339	20,188	19,600
Ky.	31	1,422	1,620	1,625	365,896	322,380	315,875
Tenn.	31	1,438	1,700	1,625	103,611	102,000	95,875
Total Burley Belt	31	1,447	1,669	1,650	548,981	502,306	487,740
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	846	850	900	38,498	32,300	32,400
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,381	1,577	1,569	587,479	534,606	520,140

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,298	1,550	1,525	13,446	10,695	10,065
Tenn.	35	1,328	1,590	1,475	4,083	3,339	3,098
Total One Sucker	35	1,305	1,559	1,513	17,572	14,034	13,163
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,212	1,265	1,425	8,800	5,313	5,985
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,002	1,040	1,050	3,276	2,184	1,995
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,232	1,407	1,429	29,648	21,531	21,143
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,573	1,725	1,700	47,750	53,475	51,000
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,456	1,760	1,650	7,334	6,864	6,600
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,561	1,729	1,694	55,085	60,339	57,600
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	1,680	1,570	1,775	11,610	4,296	4,082
Mass.	52	1,871	1,900	2,075	7,309	2,660	2,905
Conn.	52	1,784	1,700	1,975	2,236	510	691
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,851	1,865	2,055	9,545	3,170	3,596
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,543	1,620	1,600	8,923	9,234	9,600
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,535	1,420	1,600	14,512	11,644	14,720
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,628	1,546	1,662	2/44,887	28,444	31,998
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,253	1,330	1,400	2,321	2,527	2,800
Conn.	61	1,179	1,300	1,350	7,536	8,060	8,370
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,196	1,307	1,362	9,857	10,587	11,170
Ga.	62	1,211	1,390	1,350	1,328	1,668	1,755
Fla.	62	1,260	1,340	1,350	5,004	6,030	6,480
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,249	1,351	1,350	6,332	7,698	8,235
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,216	1,325	1,357	16,190	18,285	19,405
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,520	1,596	1,614	116,161	107,068	109,003
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	634	575	950	186	75	171
UNITED STATES	All	1,383	1,563	1,687	2,066,165	1,797,087	1,934,766

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
2/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955; type 53 through 1953; and Minnesota type 55 through 1956.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,030	1,250	1,430	1,140
New Hampshire	1,185	1,600	1,630	1,250
Vermont	897	1,070	860	970
Massachusetts	2,548	2,400	2,700	2,050
Rhode Island	168	125	160	110
Connecticut	1,329	1,040	1,350	920
New York	17,494	22,000	19,500	17,000
New Jersey	2,828	2,500	3,700	2,500
Pennsylvania	6,346	6,400	7,500	5,700
Delaware	322	280	360	220
Maryland	1,185	1,270	1,600	1,150
Virginia	9,506	11,100	10,900	10,200
West Virginia	4,484	5,200	5,700	4,600
North Carolina	1,329	1,800	1,500	2,000
Total Eastern States	50,650	58,035	58,890	49,810
Central States:				
Ohio	3,088	3,100	2,750	3,050
Indiana	1,468	1,628	1,525	1,580
Illinois	2,641	2,140	2,300	2,300
Michigan	9,354	12,200	12,800	10,500
Wisconsin	1,217	1,100	1,340	1,150
Minnesota	262	330	261	280
Iowa	176	100	160	120
Missouri	912	730	750	825
Nebraska	53	30	36	60
Kansas	248	180	230	210
Kentucky	318	395	260	410
Tennessee	354	690	450	550
Arkansas	355	373	250	350
Total Central States	20,447	22,996	23,112	21,385
Western States:				
Montana	97	115	85	15
Idaho	1,452	1,200	1,250	620
Colorado	1,276	1,520	1,000	850
New Mexico	569	714	350	200
Utah	392	330	350	230
Washington	26,355	3/29,800	23,650	23,000
Oregon	2,492	2,250	2,200	2,300
California	8,727	9,650	10,900	9,300
Total Western States	41,360	45,579	39,785	36,515
United States	112,456	126,610	121,787	107,710

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500; 1959-Maine, 29; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 22; Connecticut, 74; New York, 740; New Jersey, 300; Pennsylvania, 180; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 57; Wisconsin, 20; Iowa, 8. 3/ Includes 1,000,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Preliminary 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	15	10	16
Mass.	77	120	110	125
R.I.	14	19	16	17
Conn.	135	170	150	155
N.Y.	1,149	1,390	1,120	950
N.J.	1,889	2,600	2,400	2,800
Pa.	2,570	3,000	2,900	3,000
Ohio	979	1,100	780	1,080
Ind.	368	500	365	380
Ill.	1,091	1,070	850	780
Mich.	2,908	3,200	3,100	3,150
Mo.	427	360	250	300
Kans.	122	135	80	165
Del.	111	90	75	70
Md.	458	490	460	500
Va.	1,404	1,950	1,500	1,750
W.Va.	651	840	660	750
N.C.	1,049	1,350	1,250	1,500
S.C.	3,213	2/5,300	2/5,500	5,100
Ga.	2,269	2/4,000	2/3,400	3,700
Ky.	202	190	150	190
Tenn.	182	180	200	200
Ala.	531	960	1,000	1,200
Miss.	317	443	420	420
Ark.	1,451	2,100	1,925	2,050
La.	75	145	160	175
Okla.	244	350	155	300
Texas	665	1,100	1,100	1,400
Idaho	293	350	240	260
Colo.	1,672	2/1,820	1,670	710
N.Mex.	156	160	185	20
Utah	498	420	470	210
Wash.	1,516	2,200	2,260	1,980
Oreg.	432	450	550	400
Calif., Freestone	11,151	11,459	13,501	13,543
Total above	40,289	50,026	48,962	49,346
California, Clingstone 3/	22,239	2/ 21,043	2/ 25,377	25,377
U.S.	62,528	71,069	74,339	74,723

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantitites were as follows: 1958-New York, 70,000 bushels; Georgia, 175,000 bushels; Arkansas, 66,000 bushels; Washington, 100,000 bushels; 1959-Georgia, 90,000 bushels; Arkansas, 38,000 bushels; California, Freestone, 250,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 750,000 bushels (18,000 tons). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit as follows: 1958-South Carolina, 140,000 bushels; Georgia, 50,000 bushels; Colorado, 253,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 1,291,000 bushels (31,000 tons); 1959-South Carolina, 150,000 bushels; Georgia, 40,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 1,416,000 bushels (34,000 tons). 3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: 1949-58, 533,700; 1958, 505,000; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 609,000.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	60	55	42
N.Y.	529	625	570	480
Pa.	153	115	110	100
Ohio	118	60	60	60
Ill.	131	88	100	85
Mich.	989	2/ 1,400	1,300	1,150
Mo.	99	75	80	80
Va.	58	40	25	30
W.Va.	50	65	55	60
N.C.	81	94	55	90
Ga.	129	98	85	80
Ky.	57	50	30	30
Tenn.	88	140	125	100
Ala.	84	150	75	115
Miss.	104	108	85	100
Ark.	70	102	75	90
La.	57	55	50	50
Okla.	64	80	60	70
Texas	184	250	270	275
Idaho	86	120	80	65
Colo.	194	210	190	25
Utah	232	330	140	200
Wash.	5,353	4,700	4,140	2,894
Oreg.	5,676	5,500	5,500	4,800
Calif.	15,193	14,375	16,876	15,334
U. S.	29,981	28,890	30,191	26,405

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	133,825	117,500	103,500	72,400
Bartlett	93,950	77,500	69,500	41,000
Other	39,875	40,000	34,000	31,400
Oreg., all	141,890	137,500	137,500	120,000
Bartlett	57,020	57,500	55,000	45,000
Other	84,870	80,000	82,500	75,000
Calif., all	364,600	345,000	405,000	368,000
Bartlett	322,300	312,000	366,000	330,000
Other	42,300	33,000	39,000	38,000
3 States, all	640,315	600,000	646,000	560,400
Bartlett	473,270	447,000	490,500	416,000
Other	167,045	153,000	155,500	144,400

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1958-Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	78,060	100,600	91,000	115,000
New Jersey	1,340	1,200	1,100	1,200
Pennsylvania	22,600	29,000	28,000	29,000
Ohio	15,310	20,000	15,200	18,600
Indiana	1,150	1,300	1,350	1,350
Illinois	1,570	1,100	1,000	900
Michigan	40,100	50,500	57,000	59,000
Iowa	1,760	1,300	1,300	1,100
Missouri	3,650	4,200	3,600	3,900
Kansas	790	500	500	500
Virginia	702	370	300	300
North Carolina	1,780	1,300	1,200	1,300
South Carolina	1,270	1,700	1,800	2,200
Georgia	1,480	1,700	1,400	1,600
Arkansas	7,300	9,800	8,000	9,300
Arizona	3,760	5,700	10,200	9,500
Washington	36,040	54,000	58,000	35,000
Oregon	920	900	1,100	800
California, all	2,665,800	2,741,000	2,857,000	2,715,000
Wine varieties	576,300	580,000	580,000	525,000
Table varieties	558,400	530,000	532,000	530,000
Raisin varieties	1,531,100	1,631,000	1,745,000	1,660,000
Raisins 2/	212,000	186,000	222,000	---
Not dried	683,100	887,000	857,000	---
United States	2,885,762	3,026,170	3,139,050	3,005,550

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Equivalent tons Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason & Navel Varieties 3/						
Calif.	14,583	13,500	11,000	561,400	520,000	424,000
Fla., all	46,430	49,000	50,500	2,089,300	2,206,000	2,273,000
Temple	1,991	3,900	3,500	89,600	176,000	158,000
Other	44,439	45,100	47,000	1,999,700	2,030,000	2,115,000
Texas	1,104	1,500	1,650	49,700	67,500	74,200
Ariz.	474	560	420	18,260	21,600	16,200
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
Total Above Varieties	62,770	64,820	63,845	2,726,666	2,826,800	2,799,800
VALENCIA:						
Calif. 4/	23,517	17,700	—	905,400	681,000	—
Fla.	34,450	42,500	40,000	1,550,300	1,912,000	1,800,000
Texas	462	1,200	1,350	20,760	54,000	60,800
Ariz.	587	940	700	22,600	36,200	27,000
Total Valencia	59,016	62,340	—	2,499,060	2,683,200	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	38,100	31,200	—	1,466,800	1,201,000	—
Fla.	80,880	91,500	90,500	3,639,600	4,118,000	4,073,000
Texas	1,566	2,700	3,000	70,460	121,500	135,000
Ariz.	1,062	1,500	1,120	40,860	57,800	43,200
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
Total, All Oranges	121,786	127,160	—	5,225,726	5,510,000	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,470	30,500	30,000	1,378,800	1,220,000	1,200,000
Seedless	18,360	20,100	18,500	734,400	804,000	740,000
Other	16,110	10,400	11,500	644,400	416,000	460,000
Texas	3,090	5,200	6,700	123,600	208,000	268,000
Ariz.	2,603	3,220	2,570	84,520	105,000	83,500
Calif., All	2,462	2,800	—	82,370	93,100	—
Desert Valleys	902	1,400	1,100	29,330	45,500	35,800
Other Areas 4/	1,560	1,400	—	53,040	47,600	—
Total Grapefruit	42,625	41,720	—	1,669,290	1,626,100	—
LEMONS:						
Calif. 4/	14,358	17,000	—	567,200	672,000	—
Ariz. 5/	—	1,130	680	—	44,600	26,900
Total Lemons	14,358	18,130	—	567,200	716,600	—
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	320	280	12,880	12,800	11,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	6/301	550	500	6/ 13,475	24,800	20,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,540	2,800	4,200	204,250	126,000	189,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1959 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons); California, Valencia, 160,000 boxes (6,000 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 29,000 boxes (942 tons); Tangerines-Florida, 100,000 boxes (4,500 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges- California and Arizona, 77 lbs; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Tangerines, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-79 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ First estimates for California Valencia oranges and for grapefruit in "other areas" will be issued in December. First production estimates for California lemons will be issued in November.

5/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

6/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, October 1 1/

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1949-58	1959	1960
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/			
Calif.	71	73	57
Fla.			
Temple	--	66	67
Other	72	59	67
Texas	54	77	80
Ariz.	72	85	70
La.	58	83	78
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	74	74	75
Fla.	70	66	67
Texas	50	76	76
Ariz.	73	90	73
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	72	74	51
Fla.	71	62	67
Texas	53	77	78
Ariz.	72	87	71
La.	58	83	78
Total, All Oranges	71	65	63

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1949-58	1959	1960
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	64	56	52
Seedless	66	58	52
Other	62	53	53
Texas	45	72	82
Ariz.	74	88	76
Calif., All	76	75	51
D. V.	79	86	75
Other	74	71	71
Total Grapefruit	62	59	55
LEMONS:			
Calif.	74	78	62
Ariz.	61	93	57
Total Lemons	74	79	62
LIMES:			
Fla.	72	76	41
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	64	52
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	65	55	67

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,430	7,800	6,700	6,000
California	80,000	61,000	2/ 93,000	88,000
United States	86,430	68,800	99,700	94,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,730	19,300	22,900	11,000
Washington	17,580	13,500	2/ 22,000	6,000
Oregon	49,110	19,700	44,000	4,000
California 3/	152,200	96,000	139,000	138,000
United States	467,920	292,500	436,400	366,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1959-Prunes, Washington, 250.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California, 3,000; Prunes, Washington, 1,000.
3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,841	1,200	1,150	259	200	200
S.C.	3,442	3,200	4,000	653	800	1,000
Ga.	29,452	32,000	33,000	6,458	10,000	12,000
Fla.	2,738	2,500	2,100	1,904	2,000	1,400
Ala.	15,320	12,200	15,000	2,942	3,000	4,000
Miss.	4,826	2,200	3,600	5,189	3,200	5,400
Ark.	985	800	1,300	4,225	3,800	6,200
La.	3,485	2,000	5,000	12,455	18,000	8,000
Okla.	1,531	500	3,100	17,209	8,500	31,900
Texas	5,023	4,800	6,000	26,947	27,200	34,000
N.Mex.	3,177	5,400	7,500	---	---	---
U.S.	71,820	66,800	81,750	78,242	76,700	104,100

State	Production All Pecans		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,101	1,400	1,350
S.C.	4,095	4,000	5,000
Ga.	35,910	42,000	45,000
Fla.	4,642	4,500	3,500
Ala.	18,262	15,200	19,000
Miss.	10,015	5,400	9,000
Ark.	5,210	4,600	7,500
La.	15,940	20,000	13,000
Okla.	18,740	9,000	35,000
Texas	31,970	32,000	40,000
N.Mex.	3,177	5,400	7,500
U. S.	150,062	143,500	185,850

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	---	---	---	9,210	2/ 8,000	1,600
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	82	71	78	3/25,640	3/19,000	---
Not dried)				11,400	6,600	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/74	79	84	20,080	39,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	57	29	73	48,700	5/27,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	39,610	82,800	52,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	7,460	9,600	7,900
Washington	---	---	---	562	480	340
United States	---	---	---	8,022	10,080	8,240
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	68,840	58,500	70,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,430	4,000	2,300
United States	---	---	---	75,270	62,500	72,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes 950 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.
3/ Dried basis.
4/ Short-time average.
5/ Revised production and utilization of 1959 crop olives (in tons): fresh sales, 200; canned, 20,400; crushed for oil, 2,300; other processing, 3,900; total sales, 26,800; home use, 200.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	557,400	598,000	545,000	740,000
N.J.	87,900	89,000	95,000	86,000
Wis.	271,200	389,000	440,000	385,000
Wash.	54,950	57,300	106,000	66,000
Oreg.	27,370	32,300	51,200	38,500
United States	998,820	1,165,600	1,237,200	1,315,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-58	Harvested acreage: 1959	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per harv. acre: 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.0	12.0	10.0	154	155	110	1,979	1/1,860	1,100
Calif.	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	150	190	2,211	2,145	2,014
Total	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	4,005	3,114
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.9	21.5	23.0	160	125	115	2,854	1/2,688	2,645
-Other	4.5	3.6	4.7	109	110	125	500	396	588
Texas	3.0	.5	.9	49	120	60	136	60	54
Total	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.6	13.2	15.0	124	140	150	1,812	1,848	2,250
Other Counties	11.4	6.9	6.4	74	80	110	842	552	704
S.C.	10.4	6.0	7.0	81	90	100	836	540	700
Ga.	2.9	1.8	1.6	59	59	60	172	106	96
Ala.-Baldwin	18.1	12.0	15.5	100	120	140	1,842	1,440	2,170
-Other	11.8	8.7	9.0	47	50	50	547	435	450
Miss.	10.8	9.0	8.0	40	50	45	434	450	360
Ark.	13.7	7.6	6.9	50	59	59	680	448	407
La.	10.6	7.2	7.2	42	52	50	441	374	360
Okla.	6.0	4.9	4.4	50	60	60	300	294	264
Texas	10.9	8.0	8.8	47	62	65	498	496	572
Ariz.	5.3	7.8	9.8	226	250	275	1,189	1,950	2,695
Calif.	57.1	45.0	53.7	262	325	320	14,910	14,625	17,184
Total	183.5	138.1	153.3	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	11.7	9.0	8.0	66	70	70	768	630	560
Kans.	4.4	2.3	2.2	58	100	90	258	230	198
Del.	6.9	12.0	11.0	153	200	200	1,161	2,400	2,200
Md.	3.8	2.7	2.6	103	120	145	385	324	377
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	21.0	23.0	125	115	160	2,563	2,415	3,680
-Norfolk	3.7	1.9	1.6	98	90	115	375	171	184
-Other	8.2	6.5	6.5	64	70	75	527	455	488
N.C.	12.6	8.8	8.4	65	85	100	810	748	840
Ga.	3.6	2.7	2.5	36	45	37	132	122	92
Ky.	18.2	13.7	13.3	58	65	67	1,040	890	891
Tenn.	17.6	13.0	12.0	57	70	65	999	910	780
Texas	6.8	11.8	11.3	143	170	170	957	2,006	1,921
Calif.	9.5	9.6	9.6	265	310	300	2,488	2,976	2,880
Total	127.5	115.0	112.0	98.6	124.1	134.7	12,461	14,277	15,091
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.2	145	160	175	370	336	385
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	140	165	185	191	231	259
N.Y.-L.I.	21.9	14.2	11.6	202	210	270	4,297	2,982	3,132
N.J.	25.7	18.0	17.0	168	215	230	4,165	3,870	3,910
Pa.	5.7	4.0	4.0	138	170	175	783	680	700
Ohio	8.8	6.4	6.3	133	155	165	1,151	992	1,040
Ind.	6.2	4.1	4.1	113	142	145	677	582	594
Ill.	5.3	1.8	1.5	64	85	90	330	153	135
Mich.	7.2	7.0	7.1	100	120	125	716	840	888
Wis.	20.5	17.0	18.5	128	140	145	2,605	2,380	2,682
Minn.	5.1	4.7	4.3	131	170	170	664	799	731

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-58	Harvested acreage: 1959	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per harv. acre: 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L. SUMMER-Cont.									
Nebr.	6.6	5.1	4.5	93	115	115	604	586	518
Md.	3.2	2.1	2.3	71	85	90	226	178	207
Va.	5.5	4.5	4.3	72	80	85	388	360	366
W.Va.	14.1	11.0	11.0	65	70	80	912	770	880
N.C.	4.8	4.0	3.8	82	120	125	384	480	475
Idaho	9.4	10.4	10.4	208	240	200	1,946	2,496	2,080
Colo.	10.6	12.0	12.0	220	230	195	2,330	2,760	2,340
N.Mex.	1.5	2.2	2.4	109	175	175	187	385	420
Wash.	18.2	24.0	25.0	255	255	225	4,626	6,120	5,625
Oreg.	10.4	12.5	13.0	200	225	210	2,068	2,812	2,730
Calif.	12.5	10.1	9.2	268	270	270	3,342	2,727	2,484
Total	208.0	178.6	175.9	161.3	187.7	185.2	33,178	33,519	32,581
FALL:									
Maine	138.8	142.0	149.0	257	240	235	35,576	34,080	35,015
N.H.	3.1	2.0	2.0	161	170	185	492	340	370
Vt.	3.7	1.8	1.8	145	165	170	523	297	306
Mass.	5.4	4.7	5.0	155	170	185	835	799	925
R.I.	3.3	3.1	3.2	201	235	250	668	728	800
Conn.	7.7	6.8	7.1	179	190	210	1,362	1,292	1,491
N.Y.-L.I.	29.3	31.8	33.4	210	220	275	6,262	6,996	9,185
-Upstate	49.8	34.0	33.0	166	180	180	8,180	6,120	5,940
Pa.	57.6	44.0	44.0	147	170	175	8,377	7,480	7,700
8 Eastern-Fall	298.7	270.2	278.5	208.9	215.1	221.7	62,275	58,132	61,732
Ohio	15.1	13.0	13.4	148	170	190	2,231	2,210	2,546
Ind.	6.0	6.0	5.9	192	218	220	1,142	1,308	1,298
Mich.	56.6	46.5	44.0	124	148	160	6,849	6,882	7,040
Wis.	34.4	28.0	30.5	135	150	155	4,607	4,200	4,728
Minn.	78.5	87.0	96.0	109	125	125	8,534	10,875	12,000
Iowa	8.0	5.5	5.0	75	90	90	592	495	450
N.Dak.	95.2	100.0	108.0	115	124	125	10,985	12,400	13,500
S.Dak.	11.4	7.3	7.9	81	60	85	902	438	672
Nebr.	20.8	12.3	10.8	148	170	170	3,104	2,091	1,836
9 Central-Fall	326.0	305.6	321.5	120.0	133.8	137.1	38,946	40,899	44,070
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.5	136	150	150	1,334	1,365	1,425
Idaho	154.6	200.0	220.0	184	190	180	28,749	38,000	39,600
Wyo.	4.9	4.7	4.5	133	155	150	644	728	675
Colo.	43.8	45.0	44.0	190	200	215	8,368	9,000	9,460
Utah	10.8	8.5	8.8	152	175	160	1,632	1,488	1,408
Nev.	1.6	1.4	1.0	191	210	220	302	294	220
Wash.	15.5	17.0	16.0	226	220	195	3,536	3,740	3,120
Oreg.	26.0	24.0	22.0	228	245	220	5,921	5,880	4,840
Calif.	16.3	19.1	18.2	240	275	240	3,891	5,252	4,368
9 Western-Fall	283.4	328.8	344.0	191.0	200.0	189.3	54,378	65,747	65,116
Total	908.1	904.6	944.0	171.6	182.2	181.1	155,598	164,778	170,918
U. S.	1,479.7	1,388.2	1,434.4	158.3	175.2	176.5	233,419	243,281	253,203

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1959-Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	88	85	95	1,385	1,360	1,378
Mo.	56	65	70	138	130	105
Kans.	53	100	90	59	120	108
Md.	104	120	130	524	504	520
Va.	79	87	98	1,368	1,958	1,960
N.C.	62	80	80	2,626	2,560	2,000
S.C.	50	54	51	1,316	756	510
Ga.	42	47	48	1,076	611	480
Fla.	45	50	47	171	75	56
Ky.	51	57	50	294	251	210
Tenn.	55	70	65	687	700	650
Ala.	44	57	54	906	684	540
Miss.	45	57	48	1,122	1,083	768
Ark.	46	60	52	324	282	192
La.	55	62	52	4,872	5,022	3,380
Okla.	48	61	65	132	98	84
Texas	45	65	60	1,337	1,495	1,320
Calif.	71	78	75	837	1,014	900
U. S.	56.5	68.0	65.5	19,302	18,703	15,161

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during September		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During September		Total eggs produced Jan.-September incl.	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,060	2,598	1,596	1,608	49	42	480	437
N.H.	2,172	1,798	1,626	1,599	35	29	338	306
Vt.	798	749	1,638	1,710	13	13	127	129
Mass.	3,646	3,154	1,638	1,701	60	54	548	512
R.I.	448	390	1,635	1,665	7	6	65	63
Conn.	3,720	3,206	1,662	1,767	62	57	533	512
N.Y.	7,699	6,896	1,686	1,668	130	115	1,288	1,170
N.J.	12,384	10,002	1,593	1,557	197	156	1,806	1,575
Pa.	17,156	15,866	1,632	1,662	280	264	2,743	2,651
N.Atl.	51,083	44,659	1,631	1,648	833	736	7,928	7,355
Ohio	11,392	11,425	1,590	1,620	181	185	1,856	1,853
Ind.	11,159	10,422	1,536	1,620	171	169	1,823	1,790
Ill.	13,872	12,988	1,500	1,542	208	200	2,291	2,114
Mich.	7,915	7,704	1,572	1,566	124	121	1,233	1,205
Wis.	10,513	10,042	1,506	1,509	158	152	1,820	1,765
E.N.Cent.	54,851	52,581	1,535	1,573	842	827	9,023	8,727
Minn.	16,533	14,346	1,542	1,545	255	222	2,847	2,652
Iowa	21,218	19,360	1,482	1,569	314	304	3,890	3,659
Mo.	9,620	9,054	1,341	1,392	129	126	1,573	1,423
N.Dak.	2,604	2,392	1,308	1,362	34	33	408	384
S.Dak.	6,940	6,556	1,431	1,482	99	97	1,181	1,148
Nebr.	8,676	8,702	1,467	1,506	127	131	1,469	1,506
Kans.	7,888	7,202	1,425	1,470	112	106	1,311	1,209
W.N.Cent.	73,479	67,612	1,456	1,507	1,070	1,019	12,679	11,981
Del.	658	702	1,368	1,452	9	10	91	104
Md.	2,092	2,040	1,437	1,470	30	30	314	317
Va.	4,637	4,566	1,500	1,500	70	68	714	716
W.Va.	1,949	2,036	1,401	1,449	27	30	297	316
N.C.	9,765	9,497	1,503	1,512	147	144	1,516	1,487
S.C.	3,678	3,770	1,476	1,536	54	58	511	582
Ga.	8,058	8,476	1,614	1,593	130	135	1,181	1,288
Fla.	4,468	4,470	1,716	1,716	77	77	648	741
S.Atl.	35,305	35,557	1,541	1,552	544	552	5,272	5,551
Ky.	5,552	4,908	1,338	1,422	74	70	770	751
Tenn.	5,257	4,829	1,326	1,332	70	64	748	699
Ala.	5,152	5,052	1,491	1,518	77	77	764	749
Miss.	4,996	4,738	1,428	1,545	71	73	647	685
Ark.	3,816	3,932	1,428	1,410	54	55	575	603
La.	1,946	1,996	1,320	1,275	26	25	263	264
Okla.	4,149	3,836	1,284	1,308	53	50	627	585
Texas	12,497	12,980	1,392	1,452	174	188	1,871	1,859
S.Cent.	43,365	42,271	1,381	1,424	599	602	6,265	6,195
Mont.	1,234	1,162	1,470	1,488	18	17	187	182
Idaho	1,422	1,390	1,665	1,653	24	23	238	230
Wyo.	348	344	1,446	1,500	5	5	52	54
Colo.	1,548	1,452	1,435	1,474	22	21	227	221
N.Mex.	611	634	1,461	1,500	9	10	93	93
Ariz.	624	557	1,665	1,620	10	9	100	92
Utah	1,687	1,726	1,770	1,770	30	31	298	307
Nev.	94	94	1,425	1,530	1	1	13	16
Wash.	4,834	5,010	1,824	1,842	88	92	815	854
Oreg.	2,850	3,008	1,749	1,764	50	53	485	497
Calif.	24,040	26,108	1,854	1,830	446	478	3,911	4,227
West.	39,292	41,485	1,789	1,784	703	740	6,419	6,773
U.S.	297,375	284,165	1,544	1,575	4,591	4,476	47,586	46,582

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